THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 19. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

MORMONISM.

A Party of New York Ladies Call on Mrs. Brigham Young, Jr., at the St. Nicholas Hotel—Their Conversation.

As American women, and as students of the social problem of Woman's Mission, it was with much pleasure that we learned of the arrival in this city of Brigham Young, Jr., and one of his wives.

"Now," we said among ourselves, "now we may hear the phenomenon of Mormonism discussed with people who, at least, know what they are talking about." "But how get acquainted?" asked one of the party who was young and timorous, and pretty, and needed not to have troubled herself about woman's mission, for it was evident that her's would be what her mother's was before her—namely, to be early courted and happily married, and then take to housekeeping, and so on to the end of the chapter. But the rest of us—who, having failed in that early instilled ambition after a trial of several years' standing—were not to be daunted in ascertaining beforehand our probable or possible fate by such a bagatelle as the difficulty of getting acquainted. Indeed, we saw no difficulty in the matter. Conventionalities were made for commonplace people. People who had attained the intellectual attitude implied in taking an interest in a social problem, were not going to submit to rules that did not include them nor apply to them. And, besides, in visiting them, we would be paying them a compliment, for which any of the numerous Peroleum family on the avenue would give us in net cash 25 per cent. on all the available product of their Pennsylvania estates for the current year, and consider it but a trifle for the immense favor of social recognition.

The party was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Taking seats in one of the drawing-rooms, we sent up our cards to "Mr. and Mrs. Young," fearing it we gave the lady any recognition which her lord did not share that we would not be received. The party was out, but was expected to return before long; indeed, was overdue already, and we were invited up stairs to one of their private parlors to await their return. After waiting half an hour, little whispers began to circulate between us as to the possibility of Mrs. Young never returning. We had heard so much of the desire of Mormon wives to escape, that we just suspected she might avail herself of the sweet security of the city streets to slip off from her share of a husband. One lady suggested that we might as well go, and then mentioned that we would know as much it we staid, for if she really did disappear that would be proof that to be one of a number of one man's wives was not the true destiny of woman.

While we awaited with scientific disinterestedness for the decisive turn in the wheel of time, a lady entered the room, and was announced by her servant as Mrs. Young, at which we exchanged greetings. The conversation commenced by Mrs. Young saying that when she received the cards she tried to recall Miss X., Miss Y., and Miss Z., but they remained stubbornly unknown, and then she wondered who among her young lady friends of long ago had concealed their identity beneath the pseudonyms of Mrs. D. and Mrs. L., but then, she added, it is often as pleasant to make new friends as to meet old ones.

One of the ladies remarked that she supposed in her part of the country a lady's maiden name was never lost sight of in marriage. To which Mrs. Young replied—"Never; if it was we would have to resort to numerals to make conversation possible." There! we were actually on delicate ground, and that in the easiest and most graceful way possible. We watched the lady closely while she spoke, but could detect no soreness—no shrinking from the contemplation of numerals of plurality. Indeed, she was lauching gaily as she drew a little sketchy picture of what it would be in Utah if each lady followed the Gentile custom of taking her husband's name to the ignoring of her own. We watched her with the most scrutinizing air possible, with politeness, and had to admit to ourselves, again and again, that her gayety was genuine. It could not be levity that induced her to gayety; her face, manner, and conversation precluded any thought of that. She looked about thirty years old, but possibly was not over twenty-five—her life as a pioneer, as a fugitive, as a wife, and the mother of seven children, giving her an experience which might have made her look fifty years old, but which succeeded, owing to her natural buoyancy of heart, in making her look only thirty. She was dressed in a striped grey and white linen travelling suit, and looked fresh and cool as a dew-drop, which was a revelation in itself, for the day was the suitriest of the season, and it almost made one faint to look at the hot, fixy, over-dressed women—we cannot call them ladies, for ladies know instinctively how to dress—who were promenading Broadway. Her figure was lithe and elegant-looking; her face very strong in repose, and very noble in conversation; her manner a union of timidity and equipoise that was very pleasing. Altogether she looked ladylike and motherly, and pre eminently witely.

Now, this wife question being the one we are particularly intere-ted in, in fact, the one object of our visit, we made the best of our opportunity of putting questions. "Now, Mrs. Young, did you ever see a wife really, truly, unmistakably happy who had to share her husband's affections with another woman, or other women?" we asked, in a tone of great eagerness. She playfully said something about real, true, unalloyed, unmitigated happiness being a rare and unexceptional thing.

Was she a diplomatist? was that the way of turning our attention from the subject in hand? Further conversation proved not. She asked, "Are all the married gentlemen of your acquaintance blind to all the beauty lying about them, or are they proof against it, and do they all live beautiful, exclusive lives?" Of course, we admitted the little polygamic tendencies of gentlemen in society—how could we do otherwise, when it is so well known? She asked, "Do their wives know it?" "Yes, sometimes it comes to light; often they suspect it when it is never proven; then what they don't know don't hurt them." "Do you think that?—we think that everything that hurts the husband hurts a true wife, and none of you will surely maintain that it does not injure a man morally to beguilby of deceit—of systematic and sustained falsehood. We think that it would affect even his children's children, and his furthest neighbor's, for not only has every act its rays of influence, but his moral attitude is affecting others for good or evil, whether he sleeps or whether he ploughs. Now, inasmuch as man is not exclusive in his tastes—and it is for wise reasons that he is not so—we must not try to make him conform to our idea of his needs or his destiny, at the risk of making him so weak as to give in to us, or so mean as to deceive us." "But man mustn't make us conform to his ideas of *our* needs and *our* destiny," said the pretty little Miss whom we referred to before. "Man does not do it, my dear," replied Mrs. Young. "Woman's sphere is destined by nature. The civilizations of the world are unanimous on that point, no matter on what else they may differ; her sphere is power; her destiny to replenish the earth. This, if women would only realize it, is a high and noble destiny. It is the one ambition of the Mormon wife to be a mother in Israel. Our children are all pledges of love to our husbands, and jewels in our crowns of honor as wives.

"But are not the wives of one man often jealous of each other?" asked the irrepressible young Miss. "Sometimes; but it is not a feature of our domestic life," Madame replies. "The wives of each household are as sisters—sisters in family and in faith. They sometimes indulge in little playful rivalries as to who will get the first kiss, or who can pull him or coax him away from the others; but, as a rule, they always give precedence to the first wife. The ladies of every gentleman's household are not only affectionate, one to another, but they are courteous to a point of etiquette not often witnessed among the ladies of the best society here."

One of the ladies asked if their politeness was not the result of despair—if they were not so "subdued" that acquiescence to everything or anything was natural. She replied that they all entered the state of matrimony knowingly; that no force or persuasion, beyond what lovers were wont to employ all the world over, was ever brought to bear on any one; that the demeanor of women was about the same after that it was before marriage; if it was subdued first, it, as a rule, continued so, if the woman remained without children; if she became a mother, she was very likely to assert herself—that life in a community of industry like theirs was not just the one calculated for sentimental moodiness and saint-like subdued airs. Tuey were too practical for that; and besides, the only women who might at all feel themselves injured were the first wives of converts, to whom the thing was strange, and who, preparatory to leaving their own country, made their husbands promise that they would never take unto themselves any other wives. These men, under increased light, and sustained by public sentiment, and led on by public example, often insisted on their rights, and so convinced their wives as to make them willing; but it was but natural to suppose that, among such diversity of people and of nations, some of them, not so well grounded in the faith, would afterwards regret having given their consent, but even their regret wore off in time. On the whole, take the Mormon settlements through and through, they presented a greater amount of happiness than did Gentile settlements of equal or greater advantages. The cause of this was doubtless threefold; first, that the people were united religiously; secondly, the households were individually so united; thirdly, the public opportunities for amusement, recreation, and exercise are so great, and are made so prominent. The theatre is a place of nightly resort. The schools occupy a good deal of the time and attention of the people, for children are a "feature" of the place. The bathing, horse-racing, and social visiting comes in, and attending lectures, going to church, boating, and hunting buffalo and deer, all consume much time, and leave their moral and physical influence. All the ladies in Utah ride; the wealthier ones sport on the avenue with four in hand; some even manage a tandem team. Every man of means keeps a horse and carriage, or a carriage and pair, and a saddle-horse for the benefit of his wives, who own it day about.

Concerning herself, the lady said—and she was so modest we could not get her to speak of herself half enough—but she did say that she was just on her way home after a five years' stay in Europe, during which time her two youngest children were born, and where she had her husband all to herself—but she counted the days that must elapse before she could get to her beautiful home beyond the mountains. Yet on her very arrival, other wives would run to her husband for love, would clamor playfully but pertinaciously and eagerly for attention, and that he could not be a bit more glad to see them than she will be.

Then we went to see the babies—one two years and a half old, the other but a few months; there they lay like twin lilies sleeping, the happy mother bent above them blessing them. Promising to call again before she left the city, we departed. She left to-day with a company five hundred strong to cross the plains to her ultramontane home. We did not see her again, but send her this tribute of our appreciation.—*N. Y. World.*

General Grant on Reconstruction.

A special despatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says:—

"There has been a good deal of talk during the past two or three days about General Grant's position on the Reconstruction question. It will be remembered that some time last summer, when the Johnson party was in the days of its childhood, one Colonel Hillyer, formerly on General Grant's staff, wrote a letter to somebody in Indiana, saying the general indorsed the President's policy, which allegation was met by saying that neither Hillyer nor any one else had authority to speak for him. The Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, it appears, thought a point for the President might be made out of the matter, and accordingly General Grant and Colonel Hillyer were summoned to give evidence in the impeachment inquiry. Hillyer testified that a long interview took place in February of last year, between the President, General Grant, and himself, and that his letter as to General Grant's position was founded on what was then said. Hillyer had but recently returned from an extended tour in the South, and was giving some account of affairs down there. He spoke of the generally unsettled condition, and General Grant indorsed his report by saying he had discovered the same state of facts in his hurried trip a short time before. The President made some observation to the effect that matters would not become right till the States were restored to the Union, and that this ought to be done as soon as possible, to which both his hearers assented. Gen. Grant was before the Committee on two occasions, and his evidence was far enough from being pleasing to the gentlemen by whom he was called. He said in effect, as is understood, that he had not thought it his province to meddle in politics; that he had never been asked by the President for his advice or opinions on political matters; that in all he had said about the necessity for early restoration of the Union he had spoken as a military man and as a citizen, and not as a politician; that in his view military rule ought to cease as soon as possible consistent with justice and safety; that the Southern people themselves should be anxious for restoration of the civil authority; that he had always understood the President's work in the South as of a temporary character, and at most as but an aid to Congress in setting up the civil governments; that he had not sympathized with the President in his conflict with Congress; that he thought the fixing of terms of reconstruction was a matter belonging to Congress; that in his judgment the South made a grave mistake in not long ago heartily accepting the terms offered; that he stood firmly by the Congressional plan, and that he was anxious now, as he had been ever since the end of the war, for the early restoration of the Rebel States to the privilege of representation in Congress."

How the Negroes Register.—The Monroe (Ala.) *Advertiser* says:—Registration in this county closed on Saturday last. The total number registered is 2665; whites, 1009; colored, 1656. This gives the negroes a majority of 647 in one of the largest counties in Georgia, and one whose population has been noted for intelligence, refinement, and wealth. The registration must have been general, as the white vote for the last six years has not exceeded 800.

—A Cuban lady is reported as wearing a pineapple dress at Saratoga. She was a fruitful topic of remark.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Initiation of a Series of Removals—Speech of Governor Pierpont at Boston Station—Montgomery Blair on the Stump for General Grant.

Richmond, July 22.—It was ordered to-day, by General Schofield, that Mr. Charles Bigger, Superintendent of the Poor House, be removed from his position, and that Mr. John H. Pierce be installed in his place. The latter was incumbent previous to Bigger's election, about twelve months ago. Bigger fought valiantly in the Rebel army, held the rank of captain, and got wounded in the service. His removal is much regretted. It is considered that this is but the initiation of a series of removals under the amendatory act of reconstruction. General Schofield, in this instance, it is generally admitted, has acted with considerable judgment in his choice of a successor to Bigger.

Governor Pierpont spoke at Bo ton Station, Halifax county, to-day, to an audience of three thousand white and colored persons. The Governor's speech was well received, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Montgomery Blair spoke at Rockbridge Alum Springs, on Saturday, to a large and intelligent assembly. From a very long report of his speech received at the *Whig* office to-night, I make the following interesting extracts:—

It was not patriotism which sought, not merely to punish the actual perpetrators of the cruelties of the war, but employed a drag-net process to procure testimony, and held out every inducement to the witnesses to magnify their sufferings, and to connect General Lee and the Confederate Government and the whole Southern people with the enormities imputed to Wirz. Of the same character, and with the same objects, the proceedings were taken to connect the Confederate authorities and the people with the assassination of Lincoln, and they hanged Mrs. Surratt, now admitted to be innocent, because her acquittal was inconsistent with their theory implicating the Confederate authorities; and all this was done to kindle and keep alive the hatred upon which the radical party depends for its existence. This is its whole stock in trade. No other party ever existed in this country that did not at heart profess to act in deference to the Constitution. The radical party alone, of all parties heretofore existing in the country, discards all constitutional theories, and legislates with no other restraint than expediency, and with no other object than to maintain itself in power. If General Grant had been put in charge of the War Department, and thus associated with the Administration, and admitted to its councils, radicalism would have perished, and reintegration would have long since been accomplished. His magnanimous course at the surrender, his report on the condition of the South, his opposition to negro suffrage and the military bill, his good sense and good heart and high courage, would have given strength to the Administration. For nearly two years Senator Doolittle and other friends of the President have urged this upon him, but Seward sat by his ear, busy with his satelites, making mischief between the President and the one man upon whom the President might rely in this emergency. Grant took the liberty, in a little speech he made in New York—his only speech—to order Louis Napoleon out of Mexico, where Seward had helped him to go, if he had not invited him, and was certainly willing that he should remain. This was notice to Seward that Grant would not support him for the Presidency. I still have hope that the President will take the counsel of his real friends and obey the voice of the nation. The radicals, comprehending the intrigues at which I have glanced, have sought by their reconstruction measures to antagonize him to the President, giving him the power over the military commanders at the South which belongs by the Constitution to the President. He would flank them completely if he would dismiss the intriguers by whom he is surrounded, and give Grant as Secretary the authority of law. He could then defy the impeachers, and turn the popularity of Grant, which the radicals are seeking to use to sustain them in overthrowing the Government, to its support. The programme of the radical party is plain. They hope to command the Government by military power and corruption. They will set up a Brownlow and Fletcher Government in ten States now excluded from Congress. These, with the Brownlow and Fletcher Governments, will give them twelve States in the Electoral College in virtue of their military power. They count upon the tariff and the public money and party machinery to secure a sufficient number of the Northern States, which, added to the votes cast by Brownlow, Fletcher, Sickles, Pope, Sheridan, and other military satraps, will give them the control of the Government. The flimsy veil of negro suffrage protecting the ballot from chief traitors, under which they cover the naked sword with which the twelve States are to be ruled, is too transparent to be stripped off.

OBITUARY.

Juan Antonio de la Fuente.

This Mexican lawyer and diplomat, who died at his residence in Saltillo on June 9, was a self-made man, and had to struggle against great obstacles during his whole lifetime. The republican law of public worship and the law regulating the international relations of Mexico are well enough known; both were his work. As Minister of the republic of Mexico in Paris, when Napoleon was getting up his intervention scheme, his services have always been recognized by the Liberal party of his country as of great value, and he received the praises of both the European and American press for his efforts in favor of the republic. When he was Minister for Foreign Affairs he treated the *corps diplomatique* with very little ceremony, and became a favorite with all the Mexicans in consequence. During the Imperialist occupation of Coahuila he had to hide on different farms, and was generally unable to get the attendance or medical care that his broken-down health required. His friends, however, at length took him by force to Saltillo, and there his health improved. While in that city he had to keep close for fear of the French. Latterly he began to fail again, and died as above stated. He died so poor that his relations had to bear the expenses of his funeral. He leaves one daughter. It is expected that the national government will provide for those children out of the public funds or confiscated property of the traitors.

Arthur L. Devens.

Arthur L. Devens, a prominent citizen and brother of Judge and General Devens, died at Nahant yesterday morning.

Samuel B. Meader.

Samuel R. Meader, a well-known arsenic manufacturer, died at Boston yesterday morning from the effects of the poison infused into his system by long employment in manufacturing the same.

General Samuel Chandler.

General Samuel Chandler, one of the veterans of the war of 1812, died at his residence at Lexington, Mass., last Saturday. General Chandler was born at Lexington, and was only eighteen years old when he volunteered in the service of his country. During the war of 1812 he was present at the various conflicts on the frontier, including the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's lane. At the conclusion of the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was an active Whig, and early became a member of the Republican party. For fifteen years he was Sheriff of Middlesex county. He was also Major-General of the State militia, and a member of both branches of the State Legislature. During the late war, four or five of his sons participated in the active duties of the campaign.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, July 23—Noon.—Consols, 94⅞; Erie Railroad, 46⅜; United States Five-twenties, 72½; Illinois Central, 76⅜; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 23¾.

Frankfort, July 22—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 76⅜.

Liverpool, July 23—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and steady; sales of 8000 bales. The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Breadstuffs are firm.

Antwerp, July 23.—Petroleum, 42 francs.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

Thunder Storm Last Night—Increased Number of Visitors, &c.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Cape Island, July 23.—A tremendous storm broke over our island home last night. The thunder was very heavy. The thermometer today stands at 72. The daily arrivals are largely augmenting the population of the Island. Four hundred visitors came down this morning from Philadelphia upon the special train.

General Grant at Long Branch.

Long Branch, N. J., July 23.—General Grant and family arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The General is accompanied by Major-General Butterfield, General H. Porter, and Lieutenant Wallen, son of General Wallen, the commandant at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. The party started from Governor's Island at two and a half o'clock, on the steamer Henry Smith, specially ordered for the occasion by General Ingalls, commanding the Bureau of Transportation in New York. The Governor's Island band accompanied the party to Port Monmouth, where the General and his party disembarked and took a special train in waiting to accompany them to this point. A suit of rooms had already been provided for him at the Stetson House, and these he now occupies. The whole transit has been effected without any attempt at display, such being the General's desire, and even at this time it is not generally known here that the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of America is enjoying a *siesta* in this place. A grand hop is to be given here in honor of General Grant on Thursday evening next.

Boat Race on the Charles River.

Boston, Mass., July 22.—A four-oared race for $200 and the championship of the Sheridan Boat Club, of this city, took place on Charles river this afternoon. The event called out an attendance of four or five thousand persons, and there was no little interest manifested by the members and friends of the Clubs. Two boats contended, viz.:—The McClellan, rowed by Patrick McNulty, stroke, Thomas Scott, Mjchael Foley, and George Faulkner, bow; and the What Cheer, rowed by James Cleary, stroke Patrick Reagan, Thomas Owen, and James McSheafrey, bow.

The boats started well together, and made quite an even race of it up the river, and when at the stake the What Cheer was ahead. After rounding the stake the What Cheer continued to better her chances, and succeeded in winning by about a minute.

The time of the What Cheer was twenty minutes fifteen seconds. The distance was three miles. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The President's Intentions Defined by the National Intelligencer.

Washington, July 23.—The *National Intelligencer* says:—It is understood in well informed circles that the President will cheerfully and promptly enter upon the execution of the Reconstruction act of the last session of Congress, giving, if occasion requires, explicit instructions to the commanding Generals.

The utmost care will be taken to guard against any possible collision with the generally understood wishes of Congress. It is believed, however, that all the Cabinet are agreed upon the principles that the President of the United States, under the Constitution, has no power to exonerate himself from the ultimate responsibility for all Executive action under the Government to the extent that he shall take care the laws are faithfully executed. Should an occasion unfortunately force itself, or be forced upon him in which he must consent to be disrobed or supplanted from his constitutional jurisdiction, or else require his commands under the law to be implicitly obeyed by the power of the army and navy, if necessary, there is, we are satisfied, no authority for saying what line of action the Administration would adopt.

The Riot at Franklin, Tennessee—The Gubernatorial Campaign.

Nashville, July 22.—Captain Walsh's report of his special investigation into the causes of the Franklin riot is published. It is confirmatory of what has been already stated by General Carlin.

The Republicans estimate that the majority of Brownlow for Governor over Etheridge in the State will be twenty thousand. A number of Northern colored ministers are coming to stump the State for the Brownlow ticket.

The Tobacco Crop at the West.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—From the lateness of planting, and the unfavorable weather subsequently, opinions are expressed that the tobacco crop will not exceed two-thirds the usual quantity. Short crop buyers are in the market, and prices are still advancing.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 23.—Cotton quiet and firm at 27c. Flour heavy and declined 25@30c.; sales of 5500 barrels; State, $6 50@11; Ohio, $7 90@12 75; Western, $6 50@12; Southern, $9 30@15 75. Wheat dull, and 2@3c. lower; quotations nominal. Corn heavy, and 2@3c. lower; sales of 68,000 bushels; mixed Western, 96c.@$1. Oats quiet. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $23 75@24. Whisky quiet.

New York, July 23.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Erie, 72½; Reading, 106½; Canton Company, 48½; Cleveland and Toledo, 121½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 109¾; Illinois Central, 118¾; Cumberland preferred, 13½; Missouri 6s, 103½; Hudson River, 119½; United States Five-twenties of 1862 105½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 107⅝; U. S. Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 107⅛. Gold, 139⅝.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court in Bankruptcy.

Since our last report of the proceedings in this court, which included all the petitions in bankruptcy, thirteen in number, that were made from June 1 up to July 6, the business has became more brisk. On some days so many as three and four petitions have been made by persons living in other portions of the district, as well as by Philadelphians. To-day's report will show that the publication of the cases has not a tendency to intimidate those who wish to take the benefit of the bankrupt law, and consequently retard the business, as was feared by some.

Jonas Potter, Oliver Towhship, Perry county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance, filed July 8.

William F. Stucker, Allentown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 8. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Joseph Barker, Allentown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 8. Order of reference to Register Corson.

F. Lay Norton and Wilson Stearley, trading as Norton & Stearly, Phila. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 8. Order of reference to Register McMichael

Roger Davis. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10.

William S. Malany, West Chester, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

Marmaduke Watson, Puiladelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Parsons.

Charles Adams and Charles H. Adrms, trading as Charles Adams & Son. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Chase.

Daniel F. Davis, Easton, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Docter.

Aaron Aronheimer, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

Joseph Glading, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Harrison Bloom, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 11. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Jos. H. Bodey, Norristown. Pa. Petition and oath of Allegiance filed July 11th. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Wm. J. Senkins, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 12th. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Jno. A. Harding, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 12th. Order of reference Register Parsons.

Wm. Frick, Clarence G. Frick and Jno. M. Wilson, trading as Wm. Frick & Co., Chester, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 15th. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

George O. Allen, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 15.

Henry Weinstock, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 15. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

Ebenezer Burt, Philadelphi. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 16. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

J. Morton Gale, Puiladelphia. Petition of John Taylor that J. Morton Gale be declared bankrupt, filed July 16.

Samuel C. Brown, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa. Petition of Remberger Cunningham Co., that Samuel C. Brown be declared bankrupt filed July 17.

Ellen L. Duron, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 18. Order of reference to Register Fisher.

Jesse Y. Heenler. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 18. Order of reference to Register Corson.

George Bulpin, Reading, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 19. Order of reference to Register Maltzberger.

Abraham Arnold, Reading, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 19. Order of reference to Register Maltzberger.

Isaiah Aidrich, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 19.

Joseph H. Brightball, Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pa. Petition of Josiah Reigel et al., that Joseph H. Brightball be declared bankrupt, filed July 20.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce. —William B. Mann, District Attorney.—There was but little business before the Court this morning. A large number of bills were called, and but few parties answered to their names. One case was found ready for trial, and that was the Commonwealth vs. William Kane, Francis Kane, Patrick Kane, Sr., Patrick Kane, Jr., Mary Kane.

In this case the whole Kane family were charged with assault and battery upon Joseph Townsend and Bernard Givney. Givney, who keeps a drinking-house at Seventh and Shippen streets, testified that he found one of the younger Kanes and another man fighting in his house one morning, and he gave Kane into the custody of an officer. The officer took him to his home, but as soon as the officer was gone he returned, and endeavored to make fight.

Seeing that nobody would strike him, he struck Townsend, the barkeeper, and then commenced beating him regularly. He (Givney) interiered, and all the Kanes (the father, two other brothers, and a sister) came in, and all pitched into the two helpless men.

Townsend testified to the same state of facts. There was also a bill charging Townsend with assault and battery upon William Kane. The evidence on this side of the case was that William Kane was drunk in Givney's place, and Townsend attacked him with a bung. Old Mr. Kane hearing of it, went in and took his son home. There was great difficulty in keeping the brothers from going in to whip Givney and Townsend; but bevond separating those that were fighting, there was no other violence used. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Tuesday, July 23, 1867.

The Stock market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand; 10-40s sold at 102¾. 110¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107¼@108 for June and August 7-30s; 111¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 109¾ for 1865 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issues sold at 99¼@100, and the old at 95¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 53¼@53 44-100, an advance of 44-100 on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53, an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 59, no change. 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 56¾ for Minehill; 35¼ for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28 for Catawissa preferred; and 43½ for Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 230 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 144 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56¾ for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Girard; 97½ for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 64 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 44; 55 was bid for Morris Canal; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57¼ for Delaware Division.

In Oil shares there was more doing. McClintock sold at ½; Mcllheny at ½; and Ocean at 3¼, an advance of ¼.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139¾; 11 A. M., 139¾; 12 M., 139⅝; 1 P. M., 140.

—The Chicago *Republican* says:—

"It transpires, in connection with the effort of some of our banks to increase their deposit accounts, that the officers are not only offering merchants extra inducements in the way of selling them Eastern exchange at lower rates than other banks, but they also offer to put up bonds with their depositors as security for their balances. We are really astonished that any bank officer should make any such proposition. It is short-sighted policy, and can only result in loss to any bank that pursues it. We do not believe there is a bank in this city that requires to resort to such an expedient to increase its business, for they are all paying fair dividends, and when our best merchants are making but small profits, the bankers ought to be satisfied. But all this is the result of breaking over the line and paying interest on deposits. It induces recklessness, which every sound banker will guard against, either on the part of his own officers, or that o his customers."

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

"The plethora of money seeking employment is on the increase, and with it the loans at four per cent. on Government securities are becoming more numerous, while five is the general rate for advances on miscellaneous collaterals, the transactions at six being both few and unimportant. The amount of commercial paper offering for discount is so small that the banks have to rely upon the Stock Exchange almost exclusively for a market for their funds, and these are still undergoing augmentation. The Treasury is paying off the compound interest notes due August 15, at par, with the accrued interest to August 1 added, and it has been decided to pay in money instead of certificates all the compound interest notes due in August, amounting, it is estimated, to about thirty-five millions. As the Treasury is already provided with the currency necessary for this purpose, the effect will be favorable to a continuance of the prevailing ease. The best grade of paper is still quoted at 6@7 per cent., but a close scrutiny of names is observed. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on the 20th instant shows no important changes, but there is a direct loss of a little more than half a million in the legal-tender reserve, including coin, and if we take into account the increase of deposits and the decrease in circulation, we find that these institutions are about $916,000 weaker in their reserve than they were at the date of their previous return. The loans and discounts show an enlargement of $1,607,246, the net deposits of $1,563,889, and the legal tender notes of $945,593. The specie, on the other band, shows a diminution of $1,515,704, and the circulation of $78,921."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	U S 10-40s, cp	102¾	
$200	City 6s, New	99¾	
$100	do. New	100	
$500	do. Old, RSO	95¾	
$25000	Pa 6s, 3 series	102¾	
$3000	Pa cp 5s	96	
$1000	Phil & Sun 7s	93¾	
$5000	Sch N 6s '82	74	
40	sh Read R	55½	
9	do.	trf. 53¾	
11	sh Penna R	53	
2	do.	53¾	
300	sh Phil & E	18. 28	
4	sh Leh N stk	44	
20	do.	b5wn. 44	
18	do.	44	
5	do.	44	
100	sh Ocean Oil	3⅛	
100	sh New Creek	1⅝	
200	do.	1¾	
2	sh Fulton Coal	5	
1000	sh McClintock	1⅝	
600	sh McIlhenny	1¾	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110½; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109¾@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108⅝; do 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7-30s, Aug., 108@108¼; do., June, 107⅞@108; do., July, 107⅞@108; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118⅝@119⅛; do., October, 1864, 117¼@118⅛; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@115⅝; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 139¾@140. Silver, 132½@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¼@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅞@100¼; do. new, 108¼@108⅜; do. 1867, 108¼@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 108@108¼; do., 2d series, 107⅞@108; 3d series, 107⅞@108; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., quote Government Securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; old 5-20s, 111¼@111⅜; new do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@108½; 10-40's, 102¼@102½; 7-30s, Aug., 108@108¼; do., June, 107¾@108; do., July, 107⅞@108; Gold, 139¾@140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, July 23.—The general aspect of the Flour market is unchanged, extreme dullness being the prominent feature. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8·25 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8 75@9·25 for extras; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $10·50@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13·50@15·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $8·50@9. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market continues to drag, and prices favor the buyers; sales of 4500 bushels new Southern red at $2·40@2·50. Rye is rather better; sales of 1300 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·60@1.65. Corn—The offerings are small, and the demand moderate; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·15; 1000 bushels Western do. at $1·18@1·14; and some mixed at $1·11. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3100 bushels Pennsylvania at 88@90c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $42 ₱ ton.

Whisky—Common is held at 25@30c. ₱ gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....90

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Jonathan May, May, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.

Schr H. W. Morse, Crowell, Gloucester, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston. do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Jonathan Chase, Chase, 49 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Br. brig Roman, Card, 14 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 14 days from Remedios, with sugar and molasses to T. Watteon & Sons.

Brig C. C. Clary, Bryant, 14 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co. Left, brigs Rising Sun, for New Haven next day, and John Chrystal, for Guayama, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr S. C. Scribner, Burgess, 18 days from Swan Island, with guano to Merchant & Co.

Schr L. A. May, Baker, 8 days from Portland, in ballast to captain

Schr H. W. Morse, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr E. Holgate, Golding, 7 days from Newbern, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Jonathan May, May, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr James Martin, Baker, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr H. G. Fay, Prescott, from Calais, via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.

Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW

Barque Roanoke, from Puerto Cabello, via Curacoa, and brig Hertha, from Rotterdam, at anchor off the Lazaretto.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., July 21—9 P. M.—Barque Loch Lomond from New York, passed up to-day.

Ship Ponawanda, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., went to sea at 8 o'clock last night. Wind W.NW

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at New Bedford 20th inst.

Schrs Flora King, Copp, and Mary Melina, Veasy, hence, at Portsmouth 16th

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Impeachment Difficulty — "Old Thad's" Opinions.

From the Herald.

The venerable and skilful leader of the House of Representatives, familiarly known as "Old Thad," has deliberately given up the case, and flatly declared to the House that in consequence of divisions in the Republican camp President Johnson will not and cannot be impeached. In his last Veto Message he is bolder and more defiant than in any preceding veto, and broadly hints that Congress need not look to him for the faithful execution of this Supplementary Reconstruction bill. What, then, is to be done? Mr. Stevens, while one of the most earnest believers in the policy and necessity of Mr. Johnson's removal, says that this thing cannot be done; that the friends of the measure are urging it in vain; that there are unseen agencies at work—invisible powers which will prevent the impeachment; that the composition of the House is such as to prevent an indictment, and the composition of the Senate is such as to prevent a conviction if the accused shall be brought to trial before that body.

These are extraordinary declarations in the face of the recent solid vote of the Republicans of both Houses in passing their new bill over the President's veto. We see no division here, and no signs of wavering, and yet Mr. Stevens declares that "it is impossible to pierce the panoply which surrounds the White House." What is he hinting at? Is it "the cohesive power of the public plunder?" Evidently so. But how does it affect the composition of the two Houses? It must be in the bargaining for and selling of offices. We heard, too, at the last session, that a good deal of this bargaining between the White House in its appointments and the Senate in its confirmations, was going on upon the principle of giving something to Dick in order to get something for Tom and Harry. We apprehend, however, that if Mr. Stevens thinks that the anti-impeachment wind in Congress sits in this quarter, he is wide of the mark. In his late conversation at Lancaster, with one of our travelling correspondents, we guess the old commoner was nearer the solution of the mystery.

There are, in short, at least two rival Republican factions mining and countermining for the next Presidency. We will call them the radical and conservative, or the Chase and the Grant factions. The first is a powerful body, backed by the national banks and the bulk of all the other agents connected with Mr. Chase's financial system, while the conservative faction have but little to depend upon beyond the popularity of General Grant. As between these rival factions, President Johnson may be set down as a cipher or an unknown quantity which may be thrown out of the estimate, if we simply look at his political notions. This impeachment difficulty lies with "Old Ben Wade," President of the Senate, and, in the event of the removal of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

But why any clashing in regard to this substitution of Wade for Johnson in the White House? We have only to suppose that Mr. Wade, as a radical, is a supporter of Chief Justice Chase for the succession, to get at the key to the difficulty. Thus, if promoted to the White House, there is reason to fear, not so much that President Wade will make a clean sweep of President Johnson's pet office-holders, but that radicals, who can pronounce the shibboleth of Chief Justice Chase as a Presidential candidate, will be appointed to fill all these vacancies, from the Minister to England down to the Postmaster at Confederate Cross Roads. It is said that "Old Ben" aspires to the Executive Mansion himself, but we apprehend that his real position is that of armor-bearer to the Chief Justice. In either capacity, however, he would be a stumbling-block in the White House to the Republican conservatives, and before the meeting of the grand party convention, in his distribution of the spoils, he might throw all their fat in the fire.

It follows, therefore, that their policy is to let well enough alone. If President Johnson is not much inclined to help them on the Grant platform, he is not disposed to hurt them; while his implacable hostility to the radical impeachment faction is so much clear gain. The Republican conservatives, accordingly, cannot find in the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee of the House, nor in that within the last few days furnished by Mr. Johnson himself, anything calling for his removal from office. Herein, no doubt, lies that peculiar composition of the House and of the Senate so mysteriously hinted at by "Old Thad." The Chase radicals, it is feared, will hold the winning trump card with the transfer of Mr. Wade to the place held by "the man at the other end of the avenue;" and so the anti-Chase conservatives are opposed to the impeachment remedy for Mr. Johnson's follies and blunders.

How this difficulty is to be solved remains to be seen. As the radicals, however, in both Houses have the majority of their party vote, they have the power to make a settlement through a party caucus, and "to this alternative they may come at last." If so, Andrew Johnson, as the next branch of the programme in order, will be indicted by the House and tried and removed by the Senate. Otherwise, we shall have a split in the Republican party, whereby President Johnson may to the end of his term wield the balance of power.

Emigration.

From the Times.

At the rate shown by the returns of the first six months of the year, the total immigration of the year from Europe will probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand.

The nationalities, unfortunately, are not shown in the latest tabular statements. We can partly judge of the origin of the new arrivals by making a note of the ports of departure. All but a fraction of the emigrants that reach New York embark at the seven ports of Liverpool, Bremen, Glasgow, Hamburg, Havre, London, and Antwerp. Considerably less than half the number may be set down as Germans, Bremen alone having sent us during the first six months of the year nearly thirty thousand, Hamburg about fifteen thousand, Antwerp three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight. Nearly sixty thousand embarked at Liverpool between January and July, and three-fourths of these were doubtless Irish. Glasgow sent us nearly eight thousand, and London a little over six thousand.

The great migratory races in our time are the Germans and the Irish. With both, political causes have been operating largely. In Germany escape from the hated conscription, universal now in every corner of the Fatherland, north, south, and midd'e, has been quite as much the inspiring motive as industrial enterprise and the spirit of adventure. In Ireland, political disability, rack rents, and starvation have done their share in making the exodus what we see it; and all the signs point to a yearly increasing force in the current westward. Without continuing the growth in our population, it is probable that we are now increasing at the rate of one million every three years. This, added to the natural increase, will give us, at least, seventy-five millions of a population before we enter on the last decade of the century.

In an extract from the Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, which we republished in Friday's *Times*, the editor draws attention to some remarkable facts connected with the German immigration. He says it has probably escaped general observation how large an increase there has been in the number of this class of new-comers since the accession of Austrian territory by Prussia. The Columbus emigrant agent's report states that the increase is in great part caused by the fact that the Germans born under Austrian rule refuse to serve in the Prussian militia, from which that army is recruited. They prefer rather to emigrate. This idea, indeed, is borne out by the fact that nearly all the emigrants for the past six months have been young men, very few women coming with them. The editor of the Columbus *Journal* further states that for the six months ending July 1, 21,478 emigrants have reached that city, seeking homes in the fertile West, against 12,909 for the same time in 1866, showing an increase of 8569. The arrivals for the six months of this year were as follows:—January, 1447; February, 1299; March, 1975; April, 3,696; May, 3624; June, 9437. The majority of these emigrants, we are told, are from Prussia and Hanover. All of them, even the Prussians, do not like their Government. "I do not remember," says a correspondent of the *Journal*, "that in any former year so many people have arrived from Germany who were possessed of means and designed making permanent settlement."

These are facts of a very significant kind, in a political as well as in an industrial sense. They show that the gigantic diplomatic and military enterprise which has given unity to Northern Germany; which has raised Prussia to the foremost rank among nations; which has resulted in the establishment of what is called a constitutional and consolidated Government over twenty-eight millions of Germans—has at the same time had the effect of making the new system more oppressive and unbearable to vast bodies of the most intelligent people of Germany than the former mixed order of things, with its endless variety of petty dukedoms, principalities, exactions, and small tyrannies. The statistics show, moreover, that, unsettled as is the political, industrial, and financial condition of affairs here, the most intelligent people of Central Europe are attracted by our institutions far more than they ever were at any period prior to the Rebellion. They have all along been the natural and steadfast enemies of slavery. The political influence of the larger and better portion of the settlers of their nationality, whether in Ohio, in Illinois, in Wisconsin, in Missouri, or even in Texas, has always been cast on the side of freedom. And no class of our foreign-born population take more kindly or more thoroughly to the state of things in their adopted country, or contribute more to our industrial strength.

It is singular to note that while immigration of the healthiest kind from Europe goes on at this rate, there are associations actively at work in Mississippi and various other Southern States laboring to bring about a general emigration of planters thence to Honduras and other parts of Central and South America. A preëmption claim of 640 acres of Honduras land sells for $25; and if the country does not fill up rapidly with settlers, land is rapidly taken, and somebody makes money at a considerable rate. Too probably the agents of these colonization societies come in for all the profits that will ever be made out of the scheme.

Cumulative Voting.

From the Tribune.

Nothing teaches forbearance and moderation like being under the weather; hence many truths are now palpable to the party calling itself Democratic which, in the days of its irresistible might, it would have lightly regarded. The representation of minorities is at present a favorite topic with its writers and speakers, and bids fair to remain so for many years to come. And it is a fruitful and profitable theme for the political philosopher.

Mr. Buckalew of Pennsylvania recently addressed the Senate in an able and lucid speech in advocacy of what is termed cumulative voting—that is, of allowing a voter to give (if he will) as many votes for one candidate as there are representative to be chosen.

The plan is very fairly set forth in Earl Grey's work on Parliamentary Reform (edition of 1864), wherein he says:—

"The first of the reforms of a conservative tendency which I should suggest, and one which I should consider a great improvement under any circumstances, but quite indispensable if any changes favorable to democratic power are to be admitted, would be the adoption of what Mr. James Marshall has called the 'cumulative vote;' that is to say, the principle of giving to every elector as many votes as there are members to be elected by the constituency to which he belongs, with the right of either giving all these votes to a single candidate or of dividing them, as he may prefer.

"The object of adopting this rule would be to secure to minorities a fair opportunity of making their opinions and wishes heard in the House of Commons. In order that it might fully answer this purpose, the right of returning members to Parliament ought to be arranged so that each constituency should not have less than three representatives to choose. Supposing that three members were to be elected together, and that each elector were entitled to three votes, which he might unite in favor of a single candidate, it is obvious that a minority exceeding a fourth of the whole constituency would have the power of securing the election of one member. It is probable that in general three members would be thus returned, each representing a different shade of opinion among the voters.

"The advantages this mode of voting would be calculated to produce, and the justice of making some such provision for the representation of minorities, or, rather, the flagrant injustice of omitting to do so, have been so well shown by Mr. Marshall in the pamphlet I have already referred to, and by Mr. Mill in his highly philosophical treatise on 'Representative Government,' that it is quite needless for me to observe that, in addition to its being right in principle, this measure would be in strict accordance with the lessons of experience if read in their true spirit."

—The plan needs further elaboration, and is doubtless susceptible of improvement, but the idea is essentially just. Let every elector be enabled to vote with a moral assurance that his ballot will avail, even though his party be less than a majority, and its triumph consequently hopeless. Suppose a State to contain 40,000 Republicans and 35,000 Democrats—like New Hampshire, for instance—why not so arrange that these numbers be mirrored in the strength of the rival parties in either branch of the Legislature? Suppose it contain 130,000 Republicans and but 40,000 Democrats, like Massachusetts—why not allow the minority to have such share of the representation in Congress and the Legislature as their numbers will justify? Suppose Massachusetts were to choose her ten representatives in Congress under this system, the Democrats could say: "By running but two candidates and placing the name of each five times on our ballots, we can make their election certain;" and they would thus be supplied with a motive for effort which is now lacking.

Great reforms are always effected slowly, and it may take years to render this sufficiently familiar to insure its adoption. We feel confident, however, that the principle is sound, and in some form will ultimately be adopted.

European Sorrow for Maximilian.

From the World.

The copious outpouring of commiseration for the fate of Maximilian and the attendant execrations of Mexico, seem likely to appease themselves by expression, and to be followed by no immediate political consequences. As, in point of law, no nation had a right to interpose to arrest, so none has a right to interpose to punish, this piece of ruthless barbarity. This is evident from the fact that none of the powers that sought to avert Maximilian's death presented demands in the name of justice, but only petitions in the name of humanity. The right to avenge must be founded on a previous right to prevent, and as no nation claimed the latter none can consistently exercise the former.

It is no wonder that the fate of that amiable Prince has opened the deepest fountians of European sympathy. Nothing has occurred in our time which appeals so touchingly to humane sympathies, and invests a public transaction with so many surroundings of romance. The ancient descent and princely expectations of this young man in his own land; the adventurous nature of his undertaking, when, after a soft nurture in courts, he resigns his hereditary claims and goes to a distant hemisphere to found an empire over a factious and half-civilized people; the benignant sway he sought to exercise; the unaffected and kindly openness of his manners; his diligence in public duties; the tenderness and sweetness of his domestic relations; the insanity of his smitten consort crushed by the very thought of the impending ruin; the desertion of his imperial patron; his subsequent self-reliance and final resignation to his fate, make, taken all together, a history as affecting as most of those which writers of fiction have embellished in their scenes or their narratives. When the civilization of this continent shall have become old, and something of the dimness of a remote past shall have gathered over this extraordinary age, there is nothing in all its transactions, and nothing which has as yet occurred in the history of the New World, which will afford such touching materials for the tragic muse as the adventures and death of Maximilian.

Although the indignation against Mexico which prevails in Europe will have no immediate political consequences, it is not void of political importance. It reconciles all the great powers of the world to the absorption of Mexico by the United States It has caused a universal verdict to be pronounced against that anarchical country that it is unfit to be a member of the community of nations. If we should seize her to-morrow, or next year, or five years hence, no voice of protest would be raised in any quarter of the world. It is unfortunate for a nation thus to cut itself off from all human sympathy, to be by universal public opinion branded as an outlaw unworthy to live, and to be foredoomed, in all intelligent public thought, to become the appanage and possession of a powerful neighbor. It removes all moral obstacles to her subjugation, and deprives her of those advantages of trade, intercourse, and credit needed for her development and prosperity.

We trust that our Government will exhibit more forbearance and magnanimity than any nation in the world seems to expect of it. It is always politic to be just; and we have no just claim to seize and appropriate Mexico. We must not commit an act of dishonor because the whole world stands ready to connive at and approve of it. It is no part for us to act to become the executioner of European vengeance; to punish a deed which sympathizing royalty in Europe only deplores. Nor is it consistent with the friendship we have all along professed for Mexico to judge her with greater rigor than do the nations which abetted her subjugation. After the ordeal she has gone through during our civil war, and in consequence of it, she is entitled to a fair opportunity to test that capacity for self-government which she has asserted in expelling her invaders.

LATEST FROM THE SONG WRITERS.

BY THE "PAT CONTRIBUTOR."

The man who "Dreamt I dwelt in Marble Halls" has opened a marble quarry there, and is doing a thriving business in getting out grave-stones.

The author of "Carry me back to Old Virginia" has opened a livery stable, and is carried back in his own conveyance whenever he wants to be.

The man who sang "I am lonely since my Mother Died," isn't quite so lonely now. The old man married again, and his step-mother makes it lively enough for him.

The author of "Life on the Ocean Wave" is gratifying his taste for the sea by tending sawmill. He will be on the water now.

The one who gave the "Old Folks at Home" to the world has recently taken them to the poor-house, as they were getting troublesome.

The author of "Shells of Ocean" is in the clam business.

The man who wanted to "Kiss Him for His Mother," attempted to kiss his mother for him the other day, and *him* gave him a walloping "for his mother."

The one who wailed so plaintively "Do they miss me at home?" was missed the other day, together with a neighbor's wife. He is missed by a wife and seven children.

The author of "Three blind mice" has started a menagerie with them.

The man who wrote "Five o'clock in the morning," found that no saloons were open at that early hour where he could get his bitters, so he lies a-bed rather late now.

"Give me a cot in the valley I love," has got a cot in the infirmary. Mein Cott!

The man who sighed, "Take me home to die," took Dr. Kerr's System Renovator, and is now a "Fine ould Irish gintleman."

"Meet me by moonlight alone" has left off *Meat*, and taken to drink.

The author of "Roll on, silver moon," has opened a ball alley. Silver moon can't *roll on* his alley without paying for it.

The discousolate one who sings, "Have you seen my Maggie?" has heard of her. Another feller informs him, through the music store, that "Maggie's by my side."

"I'd offer thee this hand of mine" has been sued for breach of promise.

"Oh! Susanna," has settled with her at length, and don't *owe* Susanna any more.

The author of the "Old Arm-chair" is still in the furniture business.

The one who pleaded "Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep," has at length been gratified. His mother, yielding to his repeated solicitations, picked up a rock and *rocked* him to sleep. He hasn't woke up yet.

The one who asked "Who will care for mother now?" has finally concluded to take care of the old woman himself, as no one else seems inclined to.—*Cincinnati Times.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition DAY AND EVENING, in the Southeast Gallery of the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 31f

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND. MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address P. GARRETT & CO., NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET, 7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628 PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 05.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh. 6 10 4m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets, Fruit Cloths and Doyles, Bath and other Towels, Furniture Chintzes and Dimities, Pillow and Sheeting Linens, Floor and Stair Linens, Honeycomb, Allendale, AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness. SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order. J. B. KIMES & CO., 3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GARDNER & FLEMING, COACH MAKERS, NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD. P. P. W. B. PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.

Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters: they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by R. F. PARIS, 7 16 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer. McCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE. 25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 5

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

On Friday, August 2. Will be sold at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following Stocks and Loans—

On account of whom it may concern— 5000 shares Latonia Coal Company. 7 23 9t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 506 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. Handbills of each property issued separately. 1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale. Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 238 N. Ninth street, the superior walnut parlor and dining-room furniture, neat chamber furniture, etc. [7 20 3t

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street. SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BEDS AND BEDDING, BOOKCASE, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. On Thursday morning, At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue—Superior walnut parlor, dining room, and chamber furniture; fine mattresses; china and glassware; desks; superior fireproof safes, etc, Also, a large velocipede. [7 23 2t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale No. 236 N. Ninth street. WALNUT, PARLOR, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, COTTAGE SUITS, TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, GLASS AND CHINA WARE, ETC. On Thursday Morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 236 N. Ninth street, will be sold handsome parlor furniture in hair cloth, etagere, walnut chamber furniture, cottage suits, tapestry, ingrain, and other carpets; bedding, mattresses, glassware, etc; also, kitchen utensils, etc., of a family giving up housekeeping. [7 23 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSINGS, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, HALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replacing, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuth3m

CHARLES RUMPP, PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER, NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cabas,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches. HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 19 tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' appointments conducted by a Lady. 5 23f

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR, 5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand. Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY, 5 28 tuth2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, 6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON, 7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK, 6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON, 6 6 2m Proprietor.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. 3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 228 AND 231 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 16f

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES,

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store, 3 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11] No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY. This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 243 N THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 5 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

THE LOST GENIUS.

BY J. J. PIATT.

A giant came to me when I was young,
My instant will to ask—
My earthly Servant, from the earth he sprung,
Eager for any task.

"Wait, wilt thou, O my Master?" he began;
"Whatever can be," I.
"Say but thy wish—whate'er thou wilt I can,"
The strong slave made reply.

"Enter the earth and bring its riches forth,
For pearls explore the sea."
He brought from East and West and South and North,
All treasures back to me!

"Build me a place wherein I may dwell."
"Awake and see it done,"
Spake his great voice at dawn. O miracle,
That glittered in the sun!

"Find me the princess fit for my embrace,
The vision of my breast—
For her search every clime and every race."
My yearning arms were blessed!

"Get me all knowledge!" Sages with their lore,
And poets with their songs,
Crowded my palace halls at every door,
In mute obedient throngs!

"Now bring me wisdom." Long ago he went;
(The cold task harder seems);
He did not hasten with the last content—
The rest, meanwhile, were dreams!

Houseless and poor, on many trackless road,
Without a guide I found
A white-haired phantom with the world his load,
Bending him to the ground!

"I bring thee wisdom, Master." Is it he,
I marvelled then, in sooth?
"Thy palace-builder, beauty-seeker, see!"
I saw the Ghost of Youth!

—*Atlantic Monthly for August.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—The work of tearing down the building of the Union National Bank, Third and Arch streets, is now in progress. Upon its site Mr. R. J. Dobbins, architect, will erect a structure different from any other in this city. The material will be of light stone from Cleveland, Ohio, just brought to notice here, relieved by ornamentation of brown stone. The peculiarity of the structure will be that the corners will be round. There is one building of this kind in New York, but that is the only one in the country. The plans are by Mr. J. Sydney, assisted by Mr. David Faust, the President of the Bank. There is to be spared no expense in rendering the building stately and elegant. Its interior will be of ash, of marble, and of plate glass. President Faust very reasonably infers that the new bank will be one of the finest upon the continent. Its dimensions are 55 feet on Third street. In some respects it will be unique.

Four first-class dwellings are now going up on Girard avenue, opposite Girard College. The first stories will be of brown stone, ornamented. The new Cathedral school, at Eighteenth and Wood streets, will soon be completed. The building is 56 by 86 feet, and three stories high. The first story will be used as a lecture room, and the upper ones for school purposes. The school, when opened, will be under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and the Sisters of Charity.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—Yesterday afternoon the monthly meeting of this body was held at the Almshouse, President Erety in the chair. The House Agent reported the whole number in the House on Saturday last to be 2794, a decrease of 49 at the same time last year. There were admitted within the last two weeks 180; births, 7; deaths, 30; discharged, 131, and eloped, 38. Total number of males in the House, 1213; females, 1581. The total number of inmates in the Insane Department was reported as being 570.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected $301·25, and the Steward reported the House receipts as being $241·73.

The Storekeeper reported that he had received, since last report, eighty-seven lumps of butter, and the Treasurer of the Board reported having paid the City Treasurer $3469.

The Committee to whom was referred the proposals for the award of contracts for beef and mutton for the House, reported they had entered into contract for beef at $7·70 per hundred pounds, and mutton at $6 70 per hundred pounds. The Committee on Supplies for 1867-68 were appointed, the Steward's requisitions read and approved, and, on motion, the Board adjourned until the 9th proximo.

CLERICAL CHANGE.—The Rev. D. Washburn has withdrawn from our midst, having resigned the charge of Trinity Church, P. E., under orders from his physicians that rest and change were indispensable if he would recover his voice and physical strength. He therefore goes with his family among friends in Schuylkill county, and will sojourn for a time at Minersville. Much sincere regret is felt at his departure, both in and out of his late congregation. It is to be hoped his restoration to health and professional service will be speedy. For more than four years Mr. Washburn has performed arduous duty in Philadelphia, and was every day becoming more largely appreciated. His Thanksgiving sermon after the battle of Gettysburg, his eulogy upon Mr. Lincoln, his late discourse before the Brotherhood of I. O. of O. F., and other of his productions given to the public, are evidence of a mind and heart worthy of the esteem entertained for him, wherever known, by all good people in every walk of life.

STREET-CLEANING APPARATUS.—A gentleman of this city has recently invented a machine for sweeping streets, and yesterday afternoon a trial of its fitness for the work was given at Twelfth and Lombard streets. The machine consists of a square frame on two wheels, with a steel spring at the rear end, to which is attached a wire brush. By simple machinery, which is put in motion by the starting of the body of the machine, the brush or broom is moved sideways, resembling very much the mode of sweeping by hand. The brush will sweep either way from the centre of the street, throwing or pushing the dirt into the gutters, from whence it has to be removed in the ordinary way, by scraper or shovel. It is calculated that with one horse and one man from fifteen to twenty squares can be swept in a day. The machine experimented with yesterday is much heavier than it is designed to make them.

THE GREAT MONTHLY.—*Harper's Magazine* for August, which is just published, and is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and T. B. Peterson & Bros., contains the following interesting articles:—Personal Recollections of the War.—(Eighth Paper.) The Turks, the Greeks, and the Slavons. A Pine-tree. The Dodge Club; or, Italy in MDCCCLIX. Mr. Gregory. Conscience as a Detective. Port Hudson. A Reformed Ringman. Eight Castles in Spain. Tom Marshall of Kentucky. Mr. Pullet's Mistake. Private Correspondence of Webster. Antagonisms. What shall they do to be saved? The Beautiful Miss Newman. Editor's Easy Chair. Literary Notices. Monthly Record of Current Events. Editor's Drawer.

REV. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WHITE, lately officiating in Paradise, Lancaster county, has become the Rector of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, Roxborough, and entered on his duties on Sunday last.

ROBBERY.—A basket containing a set of silver spoons, knives and forks, napkin rings, etc., was stolen from the house of J. W. Dallam, No. 529 Vine street, last Friday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon.

EARLY HOME OF THE SAVIOUR.

The following description of the early home of Jesus is from the pen of W. Hepworth Dixon:—Four miles south of the strong Greek city of Sephoris, hidden away among the gentle hills, then covered from the base to the crown with vineyard and fig trees, lay a natural nest or basin of rich red and white earth, star-like in shape, but a mile in width, and wondrously fertile. Along the charred and chalky slope of the highest of these hills spread a small and lovely village, which, in a land where every stone seemed to have a story, is remarkable as having had no public history, and no distinguished name. No great roads lead up to this sunny nook. No traffic came into it, no legions marched through it. Trade, war, adventure, pomp, passed through it, flowing from West to East, from East to West, along the Roman road. But the meadows were aglow with wheat and barley. Near the low ground ran a belt of gardens, fenced with stones, in which myriads of green figs, red pomegranates, and golden citrons ripened in the summer sun. High up the slopes, which were lined and planted like the Rhine at Bingen, hung vintages of purple grapes. In the plain, among the corn and beneath the mulberry trees and figs, shone daisies, poppies, tulips, lilies, and anemones, endless in their profusion, brilliant in their dyes. Low down on the hillside sprang a well of water, bubbling, plentiful, and sweet, and above this fountain of life, in a long street straggling from the fountain to the synagogue, rose the homesteads of many shepherds, craftsmen, and vine-dressers. It was a lovely and humble place, of which no ruler, no historian of Israel has ever yet taken notice. No Rachel had been met and kissed into love at this well; no Ruth had gathered up the sheaves of barley in cornfields; no tower had been built for observation on this height; no camp had been pitched or battle fought in this vale. That one who would become dearer to the fancies of men than either Ruth or Rachel, then walked through these fields, drew water at this spring, passed up and down the lanes of this hamlet, no seer could then have surmised. The place was more than obscure. The Arab may have pitched his black tent by the well, the magistrate of Sephoris must have known the village, but the hamlet was never mentioned by the Jewish scribes. In the Bible, in the Talmud, in the writings of Josephus, we search in vain for any record of this sacred place. Like its happy neighbors, Nain and Endor, it was the abode of husbandmen and old dressers, whose lives were spent in the synagogue and the olive grove, away from the bright Greek cities and the busy Roman roads. No doubt it had once been possessed of either an Arab or a Hebrew name, but we do not know the name except in the Hellenic form. The Greeks called the town Nazaret or Nazareth.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4·48 MOON RISES....11·11
SUN SETS....7·23 HIGH WATER....5·58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6
Bellona	London	New York	July 6
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 9
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 11
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 10
Arago	Havre	New York	July 11
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	July 13
Bremen	Southampton	New York	July 16

FOR EUROPE.

Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July 27
Europe	New York	Havre	July 27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July 27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	July 31
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Aug. 1
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July 27
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	July 27
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 27
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	July 30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
Tioga	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, St. Jago de Cuba, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Brig R. M. Heslen, Jones, Boston, Captain.
Schr Mary McKee, McKee, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Nellie Star, Poland, Salem, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, Gloucester, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr M. Smith, Preston, Lynn, do.
Schr J. Truman, Slocum, New Bedford, E. V. Glover.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr E. F. Meany, Clark, from Portland, with stone to captain.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr W. Carroll, Magee, from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr John Tyler, Chapman, from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr Convoy, French, from Maine, with lumber to captain.
Schr William and James, Outten, 3 days from Concord, with lumber to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr J. A. Lewis, Brown, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Nile, Jones, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to Perot, Lea & Co.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, from Boston.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, hence for Liverpool, was spoken 6th inst., lat. 51, lon. 11.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, were off the Isle of Pines 13th inst.
Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, from New York, at Key West 10th inst.
Brig Chieftain, Conrad, for Mayaguez, to load for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Thomas 12th inst.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, hence, at Salem 19th instant.
Schr E. A. Cummings, Whitlow, from James river for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 19th inst.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffmann, hence, at St. Marys, Ga., 1st inst.
Schr Wellington, Barbour, hence, at Bucksport 16th instant.
Schr Helen Mar, Wines, hence, at Warren 19th inst.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Miller, hence, at Bristol 20th inst.
Schrs Westmoreland, Rice; H. Croskey Potter; A. Pharo, Shourds; Maria Jane, Jones; J. Potter, Barrett; and Sophie, Ann, Smith, hence, at Providence 20th instant.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Clematis, hence for the Lakes, put into Boston yesterday for coal.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Wanderer, Anderson, hence 15th ult. for Cork, was wrecked on the south side of Brier Island, night of the 20 inst. Crew and materials saved; cargo part of the 20 inst. Crew and materials saved; cargo partially; hull breaking up. The master being ill, was making for Yarmouth to land, but the weather being foggy, she ran past. The W. was 128 tons, built at Maitland in 1852, owned by George Smith and others, and was registered at Windsor. She had on board 6,500 gallons petroleum, valued at $15,524.

Str W. L. Holmes, Sleetman, from Galveston for New York, with 468 bales cotton, ran ashore on French Reef, Florida coast, 4th inst. Was relieved by the wreckers, and taken to Nassau. Vessel leaked somewhat. The cotton was being discharged 12th inst.; the lower tier of cotton being slightly wet.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1·00
Quarts in bottle....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11uths 6m

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 11 tf

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

CAMP MEETING,

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—

FOR VINELAND, 8·00 A. M., 9·00 A. M., 3·00 P. M., and 5·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS.

LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7·15 A. M., 8·28 A. M., 3·19 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1·75. WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
7 15 10t

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps or all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25....TWO PER CENT.
On $100....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards....FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3mfp

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
7 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES Alley.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The famous Line sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, July 27
EDINBURGH....Wednesday, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON....Saturday, August 3
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Wednesday, August 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, August 10

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday. Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency

First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$38
To London	115	To London	42
To Paris	125	To Paris	1

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Payable in Currency

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
6 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookse
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1076 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 11] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 27, at 6 o'clock A. M. from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 11

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY July 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 11 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 9 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
5 16] JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 13 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 194 Wall street, New York. 1 14

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 14

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,62?·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,180	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,256·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,90	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,352·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	36,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5175. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank....$811,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer....447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James S. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Leaf,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg.
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,753,146·12.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,481·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t1231

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 22] GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor of Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURAN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

The Danger of Our Party from its Friends.

In speaking yesterday of the admirable speech of Mr. Colfax, we briefly referred to the fact that its commendation of Congress, for striking a "golden mean" between the extremes, would meet with the earnest approval of the great mass of the Republican party. Its congratulation on the action of Congress is really a piece of excellent advice tendered to the Republican leaders of the North, and is a hidden rebuke to certain of them for the reckless extremes towards which they are seeking to hurry the party. In the ranks of our friends are those who are likely to do us far greater damage than any of the host of our enemies. There are enthusiasts who, in their desire—sincere and conscientious, we willingly allow—to do what is right, are endangering the success of the very cause which they desire to aid. To all such we will apply the advice of Mr. Colfax, and request them to put down the brakes and stop the too rapid progress which will endanger our success.

Among those who are thus reckless, we know of no one so likely to do damage as the Hon. Charles Sumner. Mr. Sumner's true place in a political contest is on the side of the minority. As an aggressive and guerilla warrior, he is invaluable; but when the majority is made liable for his action, he is rather a burden than a support. For the past year he has been seeking to get through Congress a bill to declare universal suffrage in all the States of the Union. He has been attempting to have a law passed which will compel the reception of black votes in Pennsylvania and all the Western, as well as in the Southern States. This measure is to be forced upon us by a free construction of that clause of the Constitution which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government." Assuming that no Government is republican in form which denies to any class the right of suffrage, Mr. Sumner favors the declaration of universal suffrage throughout all the States. In this view of the subject we do not sympathize with the Senator from Massachusetts, nor do we think he will be supported by any respectable portion of the Republican party in this country. Such a construction of this clause is evidently an error. No such meaning was ever intended by the framers of the Constitution. Nor do we think that the United States have any right to dictate to Pennsylvania on the subject. It is one of the privileges reserved to the States respectively, and neither precedent nor logic allows us to believe that such a construction is authorized. Yet Mr. Sumner, knowing that the party were not willing to accept such a measure, and knowing equally well that the Democrats would make great political capital out of its proposition, did not hesitate to seek to produce discord by its introduction into the Senate.

The great body of the Republican Senators, seeing at once that such a step would be wrong and ill-advised, even if lawful, refused to receive the resolution; but the effort, so far as Mr. Sumner is concerned, is nevertheless as dangerous as though it had been adopted. This, then, is one of the types of those enemies who are far more dangerous than a host of the Pendletons, Vallandighams, and Woods of the whole country combined.

Again, the agitation of the question of female suffrage is calculated to drive the conservative Republicans away from the party. There is a strong feeling in the breasts of a vast number of gentlemen against what are termed isms. They do not object to reforms; but when any of the dogmas of societies in which orators mingle without regard to sex or color, come before them, they naturally oppose any of the propositions.

Nor can we wonder, when we visit such an assembly, that the best proposition which they could have originated should be received with suspicion. This woman-suffrage movement, arising from such associations, does not meet the support of the great mass of the people, male or female. The attempt recently made in New York to saddle this theory on the Republican party would have been fatal had it succeeded. It is another of those evils which, coming from our own party, are far more fatal than any attack from the opposition.

It is of vital importance to the continuance of the great party of liberty in the power of the Government, that we should not allow the excesses of any members of the party to involve us in trouble. There is no danger of the people of the United States not being radical enough. The continual recurrence of evils which have grown up for centuries, and which it will take a century to correct, will supply an ample number of windmills against which our valiant Don Quixotes can charge.

The temper of the people is inclined at present to favor means too radical rather than those which are too conservative. With this exceedingly radical spirit animating certain of our leaders, we think the advice of Mr. Colfax is very timely. Keep to the middle way; the middle way is best. After a few years, when the people are educated up to the proper standpoint, *needed* reforms can be freely discussed; but until then it would be worse than foolish, it would be a criminal sacrifice of principle, did we support any measure calculated to endanger our success. We hope that Mr. Sumner and other leaders of the same extreme views will take the advice of Mr. Colfax in good part, and act upon it like men of sense.

The Triumvirate.

THERE are three Abbotts, who may or may not be bound together by ties of blood, but who are united by a family resemblance so striking that, without examining the family tree, we detect their coming from a common root. If the qualities now divided among this excellent trio were centred in their ancestors, it is well for the American nation that death has claimed her own. The first of this monastic brotherhood is the Rev. J. S. C., whose work on the first Napoleon has made him familiar to our people as the author of the worst history ever penned by a man claiming to be impartial. Having set up the uncle as a god, and done obeisance before him for nine hundred closely printed pages, the reverend gentleman visits Paris, and licks the dust off the feet of the nephew. His account of the interview was graphically given a few months since, and brought John to the climax, the zenith of his popularity.

Then there is another Abbott, who has, like his namesake Jacob, seen visions. What has been revealed to him is told to us in his children's stories, and the extremely natural emotions expressed by Rollo show this eminent man to be entirely childlike both in his feelings and his mode of expression. He, however, seems to be the best of the batch, although he has never been raised from the ground by an Emperor before whom he had prostrated himself.

These two mitred individuals had, we thought, monopolized the glories of the family name; but now a third has arisen, like Joseph, and his sheaf demands that all his brothers do obeisance unto it. Mr. Abbott, we regret to state, does not possess a Christian name that is familiar to us. His scheme, however, is so grand, and at the same time so simple, that we think he should be named "Annexation" Abbott. He has been before Congress to secure the assent of that body to his plan for the annexation of Mexico. His ideas certainly commend themselves for their lucidity. We are to commence at the North, and, like a vast anaconda about to swallow an ox, we first lick the creature all over. Then we gently commence to masticate the northern provinces, and gradually each succeeding province is lost to sight as part of Mexico, and goes to swell the body of the United States. By this means the whole of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to Yucatan, will, in course of time, be ours. How could anything be plainer? All that is necessary is, that we gently take our neighbor, willing or unwilling. We will not ask her consent—that would be ridiculous. We just say:—"We have concluded to run the boundary line of the United States south of Sonora and Chihuahua;" and after a few days remark casually, "We thought it proper to include Durango and San Luis Potosi," and thus, step by step, add increment to increment, until Guatemala is reached. Truly the ideas of this Abbott are greater than those of his brothers, and he deserves to be done reverence to. Viewing this remarkable family in an arithmetical light, we would propound a conundrum:—If the second is so much better than the first, and the third than the second, what will America do should there be five of this herculean race? We throw this out merely as a warning, for it seems, from the rapid increase, that some venerable Abbott having broken his monastic vows, his children are made instruments of punishment for the sins of their forefather.

A COMMITTEE OF DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS have issued an address to that party on the subject of reform, one paragraph of which says:—

"We, therefore, fellow-Democrats, urge you to reform your primary party meetings; do your own selecting of delegates, make your conventions representative bodies in the strictest sense, condemn incapacity and want of character, of honor, and of worth in all self-created candidates; give to the retiring, modest, capable man, be he mechanic or other, an equal chance, at least, with the insatiable and clamorous. Let us now, if it be for the first time, show that the offices belong to the party, and not to the candidates."

We are heartily glad to see such a step taken. As Americans, and not as partisans, we wish to see the tone of both parties elevated, and hail with real gratification any step, be it from our friends or our opponents, tending to effect such a result.

THE New York *Times* gives the following specimen of London politeness:—

"The other Eastern Prince now in Europe, the Viceroy of Egypt, has been mobbed in London. The unfortunate man went to the Zoological Gardens, and in a moment became an attraction greater than even the monkeys or the cockatoos. Whether the hippopotamus from the banks of the Nile recognized his sovereign lord or not we cannot say, but the well-behaved public gave chase to the new lion, and pursued him down all sorts of avenues and walks until, as we read, he regained his carriage, scared and breathless. So much for the politeness of Londoners. The Horse Guards had better detach a squadron to assist the Viceroy in his explorations of the English metropolis, or he may go away with the impression that the manners of the people are modelled upon the habits of the wild beasts in their show gardens."

LEGACY TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The will of Capt. R. P. Fretz, filed in the Probate Court, and of which D. O. Mills, W. C. Ralston, and O. C. Pratt are executors, contains a most singular bequest. The estate of deceased is valued at over half a million dollars, and after bequeathing several moderate legacies to various parties, he says, "Considering that I have been greatly blessed, and that I have an undying attachment for the Government of the United States, the country of my birth, and remembering that by reason of my age and infirmities, during the recent unnatural rebellion to destroy it, I was unable to render service in the field to put down and punish that great crime, and being not unmindful that a large public burden of indebtedness has been necessarily incurred in accomplishing that object, I desire not only to leave behind me when I am gone an humble testimonial of the gratitude I feel towards those whose virtue and valor and sacrifices and services preserved what I regard as the best Government man was ever permitted to have; but beyond that, and in addition to paying the ordinary taxes on my estate, I think it a duty, out of the means Providence in His bounty has enabled me to acquire, and the laws of my country aided me to preserve, to do something towards extinguishing the National debt; therefore, moved thereto by the foregoing causes only, I hereby give and bequeath unto the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, in trust, and to be applied only toward cancelling the National debt, the sum of twenty thousand dollars." The relatives of the deceased in Pennsylvania are the residuary legatees.—*From the San Francisco Times.*

CALIFORNIA.

A Letter from General Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans was lately invited to attend the Union ratification meeting in San Francisco, but he could not go; but he sent a long letter, from which we extract the following:—It is clear to me that we must have a national party for the future, and equally so that its bones, sinews, life-blood, and intellect must come from the Union men of the country. It ought to be, and must be, composed of those who, when told "the nation is lost," bravely answered, "Never till we perish shall this catastrophe to human liberty be recorded"—of those whose thus tried courage gave promise of that magnanimity which I have so often witnessed with a thrill of secret pride and joy that filled me with hope and confidence in our future. If I could I would say to those brave men who now frankly accept the decisions of the questions they fought on, cast your lot with the Union men of this nation, who opposed and fought you—trust them. Let not a few extremists, excited by vague or unfounded apprehensions, by personal interest or ambition, prevent you from meeting the great body of National Union men represented by Congress, and closing forever the agitation about reconstruction. This is our common country. You are our brethren. We shall not become excited against you because a few hot-heads or a few decaying politicians attempt to work on your feelings for their own advantage. Meet us with trust and cordiality, satisfy the apprehensions (even if you know they are unfounded) of a true though uninformed loyalty, and you will find us braver, truer, and more generous friends than those who claim, *par excellence*, to admire you and deplore your present situation. These are my profound convictions. I rely on the men who fought and labored for the unity of the nation to be the most intelligent and persistent maintainers of the autonomy of the States against the extremes of anarchy or consolidation. I know the men of the South ought, by the instincts of conservatism, courage, and interest, to be with them. If these views are correct, it is obvious that there should be no wavering in our support of the present general policy of Congress, however its details may or may not require modification. No Representative ought to be elected to Congress on platforms of open or covert opposition to measures wherein finality is more important than detail.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

A match for $5000, two miles and repeat, between J. Dongrey's brown mare Fearless, to harness, and D. Mace's brown gelding Stonewall Jackson, to saddle, was announced for yesterday afternoon at Fashion Course; but the three hundred sportsmen who assembled to witness the trotting, seemed to understand that Stonewall was not to enter the field, and it was reported that the gelding's owner paid forfeit. The race for $300, mile heats, best three in five, was won by B. Daniel's Louise. The entries were: W. Borst's black mare, in harness; W. Smith's sorrel mare, to wagon, and B. Daniel's chesnut mare Louise, in harness. The sorrel mare was the favorite at the start; but when Louise had won the first heat in 2'41, coming out four lengths ahead, the odds, at the rate of $100 to $70, were on her; but on the second heat, the sorrel mare coming in a length ahead, and winning the heat in 2'41, the odds were reversed. Not much money, however, changed hands. The third heat was won by Louise in 2'40, and when she reached her goal the sorrel mare was six lengths in the rear. The fourth and last heat was also won by Louise, by five lengths, in 2'43, the betting in her favor being $100 to $10. The quarter time was:—First heat, 41, 1'21; second heat, 40, 1'20; third heat, 41, 1'19; fourth heat, 41, 1'22. The weather was fine, and the track in the best order, but the race was tame even to dullness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The New Indian Commissioners at Washington Preparing for their Mission—Flattering Results Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—All of the Commissioners named in the act of Congress to make peace with the hostile Indians are here, making preparations for their mission. As soon as the President completes the number by detailing the military officers, they will at once proceed to the plains. The information received at the Indian Bureau is favorable to the purpose of the mission of these Commissioners.

The Tennessee Election

Will take place on Thursday of the next week, the 1st of August. The canvass has been a most earnest one, since all the offices to be filled are of the highest importance. They include the Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress. The following are the principal candidates of the Republicans:—

Governor—William G. Brownlow.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Eaton, Jr., editor of the Memphis *Post.*
Congress—1st District, R. R. Butler.
2d " Horace Maynard.*
3d " William B. Stokes.*
4th " James Mullins.
5th " John Trimble.
6th " S. M. Arnell.*
7th " J. R. Hawkins.*
8th " D. A. Nunn.

Those marked with a star were members of the last Congress. The other districts—1st, 4th, 5th, and 8th—were therein represented by Messrs. Taylor, Cooper, Campbell, and Leftwich, Conservatives. The approaching election it is confidently expected will return not more than one or two, if any, Conservatives, and Governor Brownlow will, no doubt, be re-elected by a very large majority.

United States Internal Revenue—The Meaning of the Word "Rectified."

The following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is on a subject of interest to many dealers in distilled spirits:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 16.—Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st ult. relative to the effect of the word 'Rectified' when branded on distilled spirits. You are certainly right when you suppose that this word, when stamped or branded on vessels containing distilled spirits, does not mean 'tax paid.' In fact, it does not mean anything. Vessels may be so stamped or branded by any one with impunity. It is, therefore, with much surprise that I learn from you that frauds are being practised under shelter of the word 'Rectified,' and the suggestion offered by you for their prevention have been taken under consideration.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

"General W. S. Hillyer, Rexenue Agent, New York."

Johnson vs. Johnson.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR:—Here is a brief and conclusive answer to President Johnson's last Veto Message:—"Whenever you hear a man prating about the Constitution, spot him. He is a traitor!"

ANDREW JOHNSON, in 1865.

New York, July 22, 1867.

THE RIOT IN TENNESSEE.—General Carlin's report to General Howard on the Franklin riot fixes the whole responsibility of the disgraceful affair upon the conservatives, and asserts that the murderous assault upon the colored league was preconcerted. It also declares that the Mayor of Franklin knew there would be an outbreak, and that the town was voluntarily surrendered by the civil authorities to mob violence. The General expresses the opinion that the punishment of the guilty participants may be safely left to the Circuit Judge and the District Attorney.

Paper-Making.

M. Payen lately communicated to the French Academy of Sciences certain researches of his concerning the methods now in use for meeting the extraordinary demand for paper occasioned by the immense development of journalism and public instruction. The principle which lies at the bottom of all these methods is the conversion of *cellulose* into paper. Chemists call cellulose the fibrous substance which constitutes the cells and vessels of plants. Cotton, the fibres of the bark of trees, of wood, of flax, and other textile substances, are all cellulose in a raw state, which, to become pure, must undergo various manipulations, such as repeated washing in a solution of potash, then in a mixture of weak hydrochloric acid and ammonia, and, lastly, in alcohol or ether. Cellulose thus obtained is white, transparent, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and essences, but soluble in a combination of copper and ammonia. It may be bleached by a solution of hypochlorite of lime.

All these operations are now performed in a very economical way by various large paper manufactories, which thus prepare as much as ten thousand kilogrammes of paste per day. A large vat, containing eight thousand litres of water and eight hundred kilogrammes of common hydrochloric acid, receives two hundred kilogrammes of fir cut into transversal slices; a current of steam raises the whole to the temperature of ebullition, which is kept up for twelve hours; the acid solution is then let out and saturated with carbonate of lime (chalk). The chloride of calcium thus formed does not prevent the liquid from passing into a state of alcoholic fermentation, and it will by distillation yield a quantity of alcohol. The ligneous residue is washed, crushed under a millstone, and after some further manipulations is converted into a paste which, when bleached by chlorine, etc., becomes fit for the paper-mill. From all this M. Payen concludes that, as all fibres lead to the same result, the cellulose extracted from different plants is identical; that in the above operations part of the cellulose is transformed by the acids into glucose, which may be converted into alcohol; and that in this way the operation of converting cellulose into paper becomes economical and remunerative in consequence of the alcohol produced.

Fondness for Trinkets.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a London jeweller recently brought an action against Mr. Frederick Charles Wombwell, a brother of Sir George Wombwell, for the price of the following articles supplied to Mr. Wombwell in 1864, when he was under age:—

"Crystal, ruby, and diamond solitaires, £23; white glass union smelling bottle, silver gilt mounts, and turquoise horse-shoe, £6 10s.; silver gilt antique chased goblet, engraved with inscription, £15 15s.; furnishing and setting turquois-flush scring, postage and registering, 8s.; pair of fine coral and engraved crossbar earrings, £13 13s.; set of gold studs, enamelled fox heads, horse's head, and foxhounds' heads, £9 10s. Total, £67 16."

The jury deducted from the bill the price of the smelling bottle and earrings, which they did not consider necessary for a young man of Mr. Wombwell's estate and condition in life, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for £40 15s., the defendant having previously paid £6 18s. into court for a set of studs and a ring.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Presidential Question Among Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The next Presidency is a confidential topic of conversation among the Republicans of both Houses of Congress. They are coming to see the necessity of uniting upon General Grant. He has not yet consented to run; but when he is convinced that the people demand him for their standard-bearer in peace as he was in war, he will no doubt submit to the infliction. The Ohio delegation are yet undecided. Vice-President Wade and Chief Justice Chase are both aspirants, and there is a deep hostility existing between them in consequence. As they are from Ohio, and both belong to the Republican organization, the members from that State are in a quandary; but, like many of the delegations from other States, they will no doubt end their rivalry by uniting upon Grant. The majority of the Republicans think that Wade is played out, and is therefore of no account in the contest for the nomination. Chase has capacity for the position of the chief magistracy of the nation, but his financial schemes have rendered him unpopular, and his success would be doubtful. It is very nearly a settled conviction among the Republican members that Grant is the man.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Important Removals Talked Of.

It is said that President Johnson is now very anxious to remove Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. There is a faction in Washington composed of Southern secessionists and Northern Copperheads, whose organ is the *National Intelligencer* of this city, who are endeavoring not only to get Stanton out, but also to prevail upon the President, who still holds the power, to remove General Grant and the five department commanders in the South. Whether Mr. Johnson will have pluck enough to stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder, time will tell.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A Danbury genius found a hand grenade among some old iron and ran a hot poker into it. Just then his left hanp dropped off at the wrist.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 20 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. S. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.
On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
July 22, 1867. 7 23 5t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 28 3w Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward.
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party. [7 23 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PATENT PIPE FILLER TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

I AM ONLY BILIOUS, SAYS THE debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? No; unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet as surely as dawn dispels darkness, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it. [723uths3t4p
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 7 23 tuthsst

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH.—"PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1st, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
For sale by [12 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
6 25 stuthstf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuth4p

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
5 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Warerooms, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM,
NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtf4p

GOVERNMENT SALE—TO BE SOLD AT Public Auction, by order of the Treasury Department, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of August, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Hanover Street Warehouse, foot of HANOVER Street, Kensington, Philadelphia, the following described property, seized by order of the United States Government, on board the schooner Litchfield, at this port, August 10, 1867:—
TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND TENDERS, built by Norris & Son, of Philadelphia; boiler, 18 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter; fire box, 3 feet by 4; cylinder, 16 inches in diameter, 22-inch stroke; driving wheel, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter; spread of wheels, 4 feet guage.
The above property can be seen and inspected at said warehouse any day previous to sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
J. W. CAKE,
Collector of Customs.
SAML. C. COOK, Auctioneer.
Phila., July 23, 1867. 7 23 tu4t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FINANCIAL.
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
6 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsp] PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 23 rp

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
8 28 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD IN PORT.—Yesterday the United States monitor Miantonomah, Commander Beaumont, and the United States steamer Augusta, Captain Murray, arrived at this port, having been five days and eight hours from Nassau, New Providence, W.I.

These vessels sailed from New York on the 6th of May, 1866, and have, therefore, been absent from the United States near fifteen months. They went to accompany the late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, G. V. Fox, Esq., to Russia, he being the bearer of the congratulations of Congress on the Emperor's escape from assassination.

They have visited the following places:—Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. Johns, Newfoundland; Queenstown, Ireland; Portsmouth and Sheerness, England; Copenhagen, Denmark; Helsingfors, Finland; Cronstadt, Russia, where the officers visited St. Petersburg and Moscow by invitation of the Emperor, and being his guests; from there to Stockholm, Sweden; Kiel, Prussia; Hamburg, Germany; Cherbourg and Brest, in the north of France; Lisbon, in Portugal; Cadiz, Malaga, Gibraltar, Carthagena, and Barcelona, in Spain; Marseilles and Toulon, in the south of France; Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, Genoa, Leghorn, Spezzia, Rome, and Naples, returning by way of the Canary Islands, Cape de Verde, Barbadoes, and Nassau.

They were visited at Sheerness by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Lords of the Admiralty; at Copenhagen by the King and Royal family of Denmark; at Cronstadt, by the Emperor and Royal family of Russia; at Stockholm, by the King of Sweden; and Prince Oscar and at Lisbon, by the King of Portugal. Of course, the great cause of attraction was the monitor.

The sea-going qualities of this huge monster have been fully and thoroughly tested, and no doubt can now exist as to her perfect capability as an ocean vessel.

During the terrific storm and hurricane that occurred on the southern coast of Europe on the 28th of February, 1866, she rode in perfect safety, and sailed from Toulon the same day as the French iron-clad fleet. The latter returned to port with a loss of boats and several lives, while the monitor rode out the gale, clearly demonstrating her superiority over the French iron-clads.

The passage across the Atlantic, from St. Johns to Queenstown, was accomplished in ten days, and the homeward, from Cape de Verde to Barbadoes, in thirteen days, the average speed being seven nautical miles.

The following is a list of officers of the Augusta:—Captain and Senior Officer, Alexander Murray; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, James M. Prickett; Lieutenant-Commander and Navigation Officer, James D. Graham; Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Chief Engineer, James M. Adams; Surgeon, W. K. Schofield; Masters, J. D. Weaver, C. H. Davis, and H. W. Dickins; Ensign, R. C. Hooker; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Charles Slick; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. E. Hilliard, J. Waubens, and G. C. Cartell; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Hughes and Pennington; Boatswain, George Smith; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Fancher; Captain's Clerk, Joshua Blake.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.—Last Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as the steamer Ariel was ringing the last bell, announcing the starting time for Chester and Wilmington, two ladies dressed in mourning, a little girl of twelve or fourteen years, and a colored nurse and baby, appeared on the south side of Chesnut street, hurrying to get aboard. Before they reached the end of the wharf the bell had ceased ringing, the gang planks were hauled in, all the lines, except the forward hawser, were cast off, and the wheels had turned in the water. The party, however, seemed very anxious to get aboard, and many of the passengers rushed to the port side to witness their efforts. The steamer forced ahead a little and the elder lady was gotten aboard without much difficulty. The little girl came next, but by this time the stern of the boat had swung out into the stream, and it seemed next to impossible for the child to make the step. The pilot, however, with the single hawser mentioned, held the boat "by the nose," as sailors call it, as well as he could, and a gentleman lowered himself from the horrid case deck to the outside of the guards, and, holding on to the jack stays with one hand, caught her left hand in the other, a second gentleman, leaning out of the side port, caught her by the right hand, and in a moment she was hurrying over the rushing waters, not less than thirty feet deep, with only the tips of her toes on the narrow ledge of the guards. Slowly and carefully she was drawn to the port, and, to the great relief of all, was safely embarked.

During all this time the tide continued to increase the distance from the wharf, by cutting the steamer out; and it was now considered absolutely impossible to get any more of the party aboard. The young lady looked very much perplexed at the odd situation of affairs, and the nurse was wondering what she should do with her little charge, when a gallant colored boy jumped out on the guards, and, holding on by his right hand, moved rapidly to the nearest point to the shore, where, by a long and dexterous reach, he managed to grasp the baby around the middle with his left hand, and tear it from the arms of the bewildered nurse. For a few moments the little thing, enveloped in a red hood and cloak, was suspended in mid air; but a dozen strong arms hurried to the rescue, and the boy and the baby (which was as good as a kitten) were unceremoniously hauled inside, greatly to the delight of the anxious mother. Such scenes on the river are fortunately rare. Gentlemen frequently jump on to steamers after the planks are in; but babies, we believe, are seldom "shipped" by such summary process. A little reflection must convince all of the danger of such acts, either by young or old.

THE MONTHLY MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night in the Hall, No. 1210 Chesnut street, Peter B. Simons, Esq., presiding. After brief religious exercises, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Simons then stated that the meeting would be addressed by delegates from the Montreal Convention. He gave an interesting account of the meetings of the Convention, which, he remarked, commenced on the Hudson river boat. He also stated that the reports of different associations showed them to be in a most prosperous condition. Mr. Totman spoke of the deep religious feeling that pervaded the meetings, and hoped that the good derived from these meetings would result in greater religious activity at home. He offered the following resolution, which was passed:—

Resolved, That the Devotional Committee be instructed to hold religious services in the reading room for fifteen minutes before closing every night.

Mr. Cullias spoke of the hearty welcome given to the Convention, and the respect and honor paid them by the Christian people of Montreal, not only because they were Christian delegates, but because they were *Americans*. He related several incidents showing the respect for and deep interest in our national prosperity entertained by the best of her Majesty's subjects. He stated that, as a result of the Convention, new life was imparted to many associations; while new organizations were springing up everywhere. Mr. Thissell spoke of the power of printed truth distributed among the people, and offered to donate as much as the Association could use. The offer was accepted, and the matter referred to the proper committee. After the election of seventeen new members the exercises, which were deeply interesting throughout, closed with singing.

PLEASANT EXCURSIONS.—This summer the railroad running from Camden, N. J., to Cape May has become exceedingly popular as an excursion route, the different bodies which have gone over it having been well pleased with the experiment they had made. It is certainly a delightful summer trip, and Cape Island, the point of destination, is unrivalled in its attractions as a summer resort.

On the West Jersey Railroad, at a distance of twenty-one miles only from Philadelphia, a charming place known as "Union Grove" has been opened, and is now largely patronized by churches and Sunday Schools who desire to go on short excursions, so as to have almost the entire day to themselves in the woods. For such purposes "Union Grove" is one of the most attractive within reach of Philadelphia.

ENFORCING THE LAW.—Yesterday, Dennis Considine, who is the proprietor of the saloon at Second and Walnut streets, where Mr. Blunden was stabbed on Sunday evening, was arrested for selling liquors contrary to law, thereby endangering the peace of the community. Recorder Eneu held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE AGAIN IN LIMBO.—William Huntington, one of the party of three who so violently assaulted Mr. Pollock at Tenth and Filbert streets a night or two since, was again taken in custody last evening, for engaging in a street fight. Officer Moullie conveyed him to the lock-up, and Alderman Swift held him in bail to answer at Court.

AN EXPLOSION—TWO MEN SEVERELY INJURED, AND A STREET FRACAS.—Last night about 11 o'clock an explosion occurred in the whisky distillery owned by Owen Kavanagh, and located on Warnock street, below Jefferson. It appears that two men, Edward McShay and John Dorsey, were drawing off spirits from a tub into barrels, when the former, thinking that it did not run fast enough, started for a light, in order to make an examination. He came too near to where the spirits were flowing, which, being ignited by the flame of the candle, blew up with great force, scattering drops of the flaming liquid all around. McShay and Dorsey were severely burned about their faces. The former was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, and the latter to his home, on Prospect street, below Jefferson.

The alarm of fire, of course, brought the fire companies to the spot, and in the excitement common to a scene where everybody hunts for a fire when such a thing has ceased to exist, the members or *attaches* of the Raggold Hose and the Humane Hose got into a squabble, wherein one William Hurly was struck over the head by a fireman's trumpet, and knocked down, with a large gash extending across his forehead, from which the blood flowed profusely. He got up and walked to Kuntz's tavern, at Eleventh and Master streets, and from thence to Dr. Roberts' office, where he became insensible, and remained so until this morning. The wound is a severe one, though not considered dangerous. The building wherein the fire occurred was not damaged to any very great extent, the woodwork only receiving a scorching.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT about 12 o'clock originated in Whitheimer's shoe store, No. 263 N. Second street. The stock, fixtures, etc., of the store were greatly damaged, and the loss will probably reach $1000, fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the throwing of the stumps of lighted cigars into a spittoon filled with sawdust. The firemen arrived on the spot and soon extinguished the flames. The family were asleep in the upper part of the building when the fire broke out, and it was with great difficulty they made their escape.

FILTHY STREETS.—The citizens in the vicinity of Perth street, between Parrish and Poplar, call the attention of our municipal authorities—those who are supposed to have law in the matter—to the filthy condition of that thoroughfare; made so, as alleged, by the nightly cleaning of about thirty horses on the pavement and walk, and shaking the straw from quantities of manure in the street. Can't something be done to stop it?

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 11:30 last evening an unknown man was instantly killed by falling off of the bumper of one of Adams & Co.'s Express freight cars, and being run over, at Twenty-third and Market streets. The body was taken to the Station House, and has not since been recognized.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER was the charge upon which John Deitz was held in $800 bail to answer at Court. He was drunk, and when being taken along Cadwalader street, near Thompson, stabbed the officer in the back with a pocket-knife.

A FEMALE PURLOINER named Margaret McGinnis was arrested at her residence, No. 624 North Twelfth street, for the theft of some wearing apparel and a finger ring. Alderman Hurley held her in $500 bail to answer at Court.

UNITED STATES STEAMER JUNIATA.—The steam corvette Juniata, recently from the Brazil station, was placed on the Naval Dry Dock at high water on Saturday. She will probably be prepared for a new cruise.

A BRUTAL BROTHER, named Joseph Jackaway, was yesterday arrested on Vienna street, for an alleged brutal assault on his sister some days before. Alderman Sinex held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred at No. 617 Swanson street, last evening.

LINEN DUSTERS—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling cheap.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'.*

THE REASON WHY.—Many inquiries have been made as to how the Washington Library Company can afford to act so liberally in the plan which they have adopted for the raising of funds in aid of the Riverside Institute for soldiers' and sailors' orphans. It will be remembered that every purchaser of stock not only receives a handsome steel-plate engraving, worth fifty per cent. more than the price of the stock, but is also guaranteed some present in the great distribution to take place hereafter. The company are enabled to act thus liberally from the simple fact that they have made a binding contract with the publisher of these engravings for many thousand copies. Taking a large number in this way the price per single copy is, of course, greatly reduced, and consequently the same engraving which is retailed at many stores in this city for eight dollars, the Washington Library Company can present to the purchaser of five shares of stock, costing five dollars, with a good profit left, which accrues to the Institute. The $300,000 worth of presents to be awarded have also been obtained in the same manner. Having purchased everything in the largest possible quantities, the cost is of course much reduced, while to buy one of the same articles at retail would require fifty per cent. more cash than is necessary to invest with the Washington Library Company.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DIARRHŒA.—A sudden suppression of the evacuations frequently ends in collapse. The action of Holloway's medicines are based on a more rational principle; by combining with the depraved humors they neutralize and expel them through the natural channels. They purify the fluids, cleanse the bowels, invigorate the stomach, and by regulating the various functions restore the body to its normal state of health.
Sold by all Druggists.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.—A pure and unintoxicating wine, prepared from the finest native grown Port Grapes, especially for the use of Christian churches, and guaranteed to retain its grateful flavor and essential qualities unimpaired for any period, by A. Speer, Passaic, N. J., and No. 208 Broadway, New York. Our druggists have some that is four years old.

ONCE FOR ALL.—The reduction in the prices of Summer Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, is now accomplished. The public can purchase Summer Clothing of the first quality at this house, at the same price inferior clothing is sold for at other places.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SEA-SIDE NECK-TIES only 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea side Ties.....at 25 cents.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

BROWN—YEAMANS.—On Sunday evening, January 6, 1867, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. CHARLES L. BROWN to Miss EMMA E. YEAMANS, both of this city.

MELLOR—HOOPES.—On July 4, at the Berean Parsonage, No. 4019 Chesnut street, by Rev. James Cooper, Mr. WILLIAM L. MELLOR to Miss AMANDA M. HOOPES, all of this city.

DIED.

BURGIN.—At Frankford, on Sunday, the 21st instant, MARY ANN, wife of Dr. George H. Burgin, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 331 S. Fifth street.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 21st instant, MARY, wife of Michael Dougherty, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1608 Bedford street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

FEENEY.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, PATRICK FEENEY, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2204 Linn street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

HICKS.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of William Hicks.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 807 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

REESE.—On the 20th instant, WILLIAM H. REESE, in the 26d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in the borough of Media, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Media Cemetery.

RYNER.—On the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, EMILY RYNER, wife of John Ryner, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Funeral services at the North Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Master, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Pleasant, Montgomery county, Pa.

SCATTERGOOD.—On the 20th instant, DAVID SCATTERGOOD, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Fourth-day, the 24th instant, from his late residence, Haddonfield, N. J., without further notice. Cars leave Vine street wharf at 2 o'clock and return at 4:45 and 7 20 P. M.

THE PATENT CORN-GRATER OPENS the hull of the grain and then scrapes out all the pulp, leaving the indigestible skins attached to the cob. For puddings, soups, fritters, etc., made of green corn, or for elderly persons who cannot masticate their boiled corn, they will prove themselves to be a desirable housekeeping utensil. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A FUNNEL AND MEASURE ARE UNITED in the Patent Combination article. The Measure is graduated by ribs on its side to indicate one, two, and three gills and a quart. The Funnel is on its side, and enables you to pour directly into a bottle or other narrow-mouthed vessel. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
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ZINC NAILS, COPPER TACKS, BRASS AND Iron Scupper Nails, Tinned Tacks, Plated and Porcelain-head Furniture Nails, for sale by
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IN THE
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Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18Sp
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented); in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 16

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
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PHILADELPHIA. 22 3p

SADDLERY AND HARNESS, FOR CITY AND COUNTRY,
Wholesale and Retail,
Very Cheap,
Big Horse in the Door.
KNEASS,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. ROGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 15p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7 50, $10 00, AND $12 00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
6 10 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

FERTILIZERS.
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

THIRD EDITION

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the criminal court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Pierrepont said at this stage of the case he wanted to offer in evidence the paper spoken of the other day by General Eckert. The paper was not in Booth's handwriting, but from the inquiries that had been made about it, he thought it proper that it should be offered in evidence.

The letter referred to is the one purporting to have been written by Booth to Dr. Stewart, enclosing an amount of money. The offer was accepted, the defense desiring to show that the two letters had been offered as originals, they being in different hand-writing, both purporting to have been written on leaves torn from Booth's diary.

The Court ordered attachments to issue for the apprehension of E. W. Cassell and T. J. Osborne, conductors on the Northern Central Railroad, who refused to obey the subpœna of the Court.

Ezra B. Westfall sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—In April, 1865, I was train master on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; on April 13, 1865, I was at the ferry at Williamsport; the depot for the train south was three-quarters of a mile from the ferry; that day, April 13, two trains arrived at Williamsport from Elmira; the train leaving Elmira at 8 o'clock arrived between 12 and 2 o'clock, and the extra train arrived later; a man came in the extra train, and was anxious to get through; I took him to be a Rebel spy or a Government detective, and I gave him but little satisfaction about the moving of the trains, as I thought it was none of his business how the trains ran; I know the ferryman at Williamsport; it was between 12 and 2 o'clock when the man came on the extra train; I had a conversation with the ferryman at 6 o'clock that evening; it is my impression that the prisoner is the man who questioned me about the trains, but I cannot say so positively; I did not see the man after that conversation that day; on April 13, 1865, two construction trains and one switching train was running to Sunbury, one train was running between Watsontown and Sunbury, and the switch train between Sunbury and the ferry; the construction trains were running fast at the time, as the work was urgent; they made about the same time as the passenger trains; I have known extra fare to be charged for extra speed.

By Mr. Bradley—My knowledge of the latter fact is from persons telling me; there was a connection, or could be a connection between the construction train and the regular trains; on April 13 no train left Williamsport; it left the ferry—a train left the ferry at 6 o'clock from Montoursville, another train left at 8:30, and the other train at 9:30 P. M.; these were the only regular trains; the irregular gravel train left Montoursville; the switch engine ran from the ferry to Montoursville, and on April 13 they were running at intervals all days; the gravel trains are allowed to run at the rate of twenty miles per hour; I can't say what speed they made on April 13, 1854; I know trains were running between the ferry and Montoursville; I am sure the trains went to Watsontown; the trains laid over night at Montoursville; it is twenty miles from Montoursville to Watsontown; trains that day started from Montoursville to work; I can't say that a construction train left Montoursville at two o'clock; I have no actual knowledge of the fact they went to Watsonsown, but I know they were working between those points; the trains went to Watsontown for water; there was at that time no water between Montoursville and Watsontown; there has been a water tank erected and supplied since; I know of times when the construction would run from Montoursville to Watsontown and back before two o'clock, and return in the afternoon; I can't fix any date when that was done, however; I first saw the prisoner in Court sitting where he is now; I can't remember who pointed him out to me; I was summoned here by Mr. Montgomery, who testified at the assassination trial; I was summoned last Saturday a week; Mr. Montgomery asked me what I remembered about April 13; he told me about a man passing through on the 13th of April; he told me at what time the man was supposed to have reached Williamsport; he described the man's clothing; I do not know that Montgomery said anything about the man crossing the ferry at the first interview; he may have done so at the second interview; I have summoned two witnesses for the prosecution in this case.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,
DUE AUGUST 1, 1867,
Will be paid, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the BANKING HOUSE OF
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK,
On and after that date.
(Signed) WM. J. PALMER,
7 23 tuths10t Treasurer.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
1 28mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

HELMBOLD.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case of

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our BLOOD and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
PREPARED BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND
NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.
HELMBOLD.

FOURTH EDITION

The Tycoon of Japan Presented with a $400 Watch.

Copy of Inscription Thereon.

Gen. Sheridan to Appear Before a Special Committee of the House.

The Pickings of the Paymaster-General's Office.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President has had a gold watch purchased, at a cost of four hundred dollars, to be sent by the ram Stonewall as a present to the Tycoon of Japan. It bears the inscription, "To his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan. From the President of the United States, 1867."

General Sheridan has been summoned to appear before the Special Committee of the House to investigate the alleged frauds in the Paymaster-General's office. Peter Blow, a Government agent, who was sent down South to investigate these frauds, testified to-day before this Committee in regard to the Lowenthal frauds. It is alleged that parties connected with the Paymaster-General's office received two and a half per cent. on all business transacted by Lowenthal as claim agent with that department.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Two o'clock Market Report.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 23—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16; United States Five-twenties, 72 11-16; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½; other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—2 P. M.—California Wheat, 13s. 9d. Peas, 41s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 1d. Cheese declined to 55s. Pork declined to 73s. Other articles unchanged.

Arrival Out of the Ville de Paris.

BREST, July 23.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York July 13, arrived here to-day.

LARGE FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Loss $100,000.

BUFFALO, July 23.—A destructive fire occurred here this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, in buildings Nos. 194, 196, and 198 Main street, owned by T. C. Riley. The buildings were occupied by Messrs. C. W. & E. Partridge, dry goods merchants; S. Bergman, clothing store; T. C. Riley, millinery goods; Clay, Cossack & Co., lithographers; William Knight, photographer; and others. No. 196 is a complete wreck; Nos. 194 and 198 considerably damaged by water and fire. Mr. Riley holds insurance for $38,000. Messrs. Partridge's stock is damaged to the extent of $50,000. They insured $62,000, principally in the New York companies. Mr. Bergman's loss is $5000, which is covered by insurance. Mr. Knight's loss is also about $5000, and also covered by insurance.

PROFESSIONAL PICKPOCKETS.—Louisa Jordan, alias Elizabeth Thompson, Martha Welsch, and Emma Snyder, had a hearing before Mayor McMichael to-day, charged with being professional pickpockets. They were arrested this morning, at Eighth and Filbert streets, by Detectives Brown and Stevens.

Louisa and Martha were committed under the ninety day act, and Emma was held in $500 bail to keep the peace, her antecedents being unknown to the detectives, while the others are notorious.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	100	18 sh Leh V R	59
$5000 do. New	100	500 sh Read R	b60. 53⅝
$400 do. New	100	100 do	s30. 53⅝
$13400 do. New	100	7 do	trf. 53⅝
$1400 do. New	98⅞	200 do	b60. 53⅝
$3000 Pa cp 5s	97½	100 do	s5. 54¼
$2200 Pads, W L cp, sm.	103¾	100 sh McIlhenny	56
15 sh Penna R	53	600 do	56
20 do	53¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	100	44 sh Leh N	b5wn. 53⅞
$4000 do. New	1s. 100	25 sh Leh V R	59
$500 do. Old	98⅝	15 sh Penna R	53½
$100 Leh 6s '84	89⅞	5 do	53⅝
$12400 Pa cp 5s	97⅛	58 do	1s. 2d. 53⅝
5 sh Sp & Pine	28¾		

MEDICAL.
WARRANTED TO CURE
DR. FITLER'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY
RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.
DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 22mwfs 1y
No. 29 South FOURTH St.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

[Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

If, in looking at the lives of princes, courtiers, men of rank and fashion, we must perforce depict them as idle, profligate, and criminal, we must make allowances for the rich men's failings, and recollect that we, too, were very likely indolent and voluptuous, had we no motive for work, a mortal's natural taste for pleasure, and the daily temptation of a large income. What could a great peer, with a great castle and park, and a great fortune, do but be splendid and idle? In these letters of Lord Carlisle's from which I have been quoting, there is many a just complaint made by the kind-hearted young nobleman of the state which he is obliged to keep, the magnificence in which he must live, the idleness to which his position as a peer of England bound him. Better for him had he been a lawyer at his desk or a clerk in his office; a thousand times better chance for happiness, education, employment, security from temptation. A few years since the profession of arms was the only one which our nobles could follow. The Church, the bar, medicine, literature, the arts, commerce, were below them. It is to the middle class we must look for the safety of England; the working educated men, away from Lord North's bribery in the senate; the good clergy, not corrupted into parasites by hopes of preferment; the tradesmen rising into manly opulence; the printers pursuing their gentle calling; the men of letters in their quiet studies—these are the men whom we love and like to read of in the last age. How small the grandees and the men of pleasure look beside them! how contemptible the story of the George III court squabbles are beside the recorded talk of dear old Johnson! What is the grandest entertainment at Windsor compared to a night at the club over its modest cups, with Percy, and Langton and Goldsmith, and poor Bozzy at the table? I declare I think, of all the polite men of that age, Joshua Reynolds was the finest gentleman. And they were good, as well as witty and wise, those dear old friends of the past. Their minds were not debauched by excess or effeminate with luxury. They toiled their noble day's labor; they rested, and took their kindly pleasure; they cheered their holiday meetings with generous wit and hearty interchange of thought; they were no prudes, but no blush need follow their conversation; they were merry, but no riot came out of their cups. Ah! I would have liked a night at the Turk's Head, even though bad news had arrived from the colonies, and Doctor Johnson was growling against the rebels: to have sat with him and Goldy, and to have heard Burke, the finest talker in the world; and to have had Garrick flashing it with a story from his theatre—I like, I say, to think of that society; and not merely how pleasant and how wise, but how good they were. I think it was on going home one night from the club that Edmund Burke—his noble soul full of great thoughts, be sure, for they never left him; his heart full of gentleness—was accosted by a poor wandering woman, to whom he spoke words of kindness; and, moved by the tears of this Magdalen—perhaps having caused them by the good words he spoke to her—he took her home to the house of his wife and children, and never left her until he had found the means of restoring her to honesty and labor. Oh, you fine gentlemen! you Marches, and Selwyns, and Chesterfields, how small you look by the side of these great men! Good-natured Carlisle plays at cricket all day, and dances in the evening "till he can scarcely crawl," gayly contrasting his superior virtue with George Selwyn's "carried to bed by two wretches at midnight with three pints of claret in him." Do you remember the verses—the sacred verses—which Johnson wrote on the death of his humble friend Levett?,

"Well tried through many a varying year,
See Levett to the grave descend;
Officious, innocent, sincere,
Of every friendless name the friend.

"In misery's darkest cavern known,
His useful care was ever nigh;
Where hopeless anguish poured the groan,
And lonely want retired to die.

"No summons mocked by chill delay,
No petty gain disdained by pride;
The modest wants of every day
The toil of every day supplied.

"His virtues walked their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a void;
And sure the Eternal Master found
His single talent well employed."

Whose name looks the brightest now, that of Queensberry the wealthy duke, or Selwyn the wit, or Levett the poor physician?

I hold old Johnson (and shall we not pardon James Boswell some errors for embalming him for us?) to be the great supporter of the British monarchy and Church during the last age—better than whole benches of bishops, better than Pitts, Norths, and the great Burke himself. Johnson had the ear of the nation; his immense authority reconciled it to loyalty, and enamed it out of irreligion. When George III talked with him, and the people heard the great author's good opinion of the sovereign, whole generations rallied to the king. Johnson was revered as a sort of oracle, and the oracle declared for Church and king. What a humanity the old man had! He was a kindly partaker of all honest pleasures; a fierce foe to all sin, but a gentle enemy to all sinners. "What, boys, are you for a frolic?" he cries, when Topham Beauclerc comes and wakes him up at midnight; "I'm with you." And away he goes, tumbles on his humbly old clothes, and trundles through Covent Garden with the young fellows. When he used to frequent Garrick's theatre, and had "the liberty of the scenes," he says, "All the actresses knew me, and dropped me a courtesy as they passed to the stage." That would make a pretty picture—it is a pretty picture in my mind—of youth, folly, gayety, tenderly surveyed by wisdom's merciful, pure eyes.

George III and his queen lived in a very unpretending but elegant-looking house, on the site of the hideous pile under which his grandaughter at present reposes. The king's mother inhabited Carlton House, which contemporary prints represent with a perfect paradise of a garden, with trim lawns, green arcades, and vistas of classic statues. She admired these in company with my Lord Bute, who had a fine classic taste, and sometimes council took, and sometimes tea, in the pleasant green arbors along with that polite nobleman. Bute was hated with a rage of which there have been few examples in English history. He was the butt of everybody's abuse; for Wilkes' devilish mischief; for Churchill's slashing satire; for the hooting of the mob that roasted the boot, his emblem, in a thousand bonfires; that hated him because he was a favorite and a Scotchman, calling him "Mortimer," "Lothario," I know not what names, and accusing his royal mistress of all sorts of crimes—the grave, lean, demure elderly woman, who, I dare say, was quite as good as her neighbors. Chatham lent the aid of his great malice to influence the popular sentiment against her. He assailed, in the House of Lords, "the secret influence, more mighty than the throne itself, which betrayed and clogged every administration." The most furious pamphlets echoed the cry. "Impeach the king's mother," was scribbled over every wall at the court end of the town. Walpole tells us. What had she done? What had Frederick, Prince of Wales, George's father, done, that he was so loathed by George II, and never mentioned by George III? Let us not seek for stones to batter that forgotten grave, but acquiesce in the contemporary epitaph over him:—

"Here lies Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead.
Had it been his father,
I had much rather.
Had it been his brother,
Still better than another.
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her.
Had it been the whole generation,
Still better for the nation.
But since 'tis only Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead,
There's no more to be said."

The widow, with eight children around her, prudently reconciled herself with the king, and won the old man's confidence and good-will. A shrewd, hard, domineering, narrow-minded woman, she educated her children according to her lights, and spoke of the eldest as a dull, good boy. She kept him very close; she held the tightest rein over him: she had curious prejudices and bigotries. His uncle, the burly Cumberland, taking down a sabre once, and drawing it to amuse the child, the boy started back and turned pale. The prince felt a generous shock. "What must they have told him about me?" he asked.

His mother's bigotry and hatred he inherited with the courageous obstinacy of his own race; but he was a firm believer where his fathers had been free-thinkers, and a true and fond supporter of the Church, of which he was the titular defender. Like other dull men, the king was all his life suspicious of superior people. He did not like Fox; he did not like Reynolds; he did not like Nelson, Chatham, Burke; he was testy at the idea of all innovations, and suspicious of all innovators. He loved mediocrities: Benjamin West was his favorite painter; Beattie was his poet. The king lamented, not without pathos, in his after-life, that his education had been neglected. He was a dull lad, brought up by narrow-minded people. The cleverest tutors in the world could have done little, probably, to expand that small intellect, though they might have improved his tastes, and taught his perceptions some generosity.

But he admired as well as he could. There is little doubt that a letter, written by the little Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz—a letter containing the most feebie commonplaces about the horrors of war, and the most trivial remarks on the blessings of peace—struck the young monarch greatly, and decided him upon selecting the young princess as the sharer of his throne. I pass over the stories of his juvenile loves—of Hannah Lightfoot, the Quaker, to whom they say he was actually married (though I don't know who has ever seen the register)—of lovely, black-haired Sarah Lennox, about whose beauty Walpole has written in raptures, and who used to lie in wait for the young prince, and make hay at him on the lawn at Holland House. He sighed and he longed, but he rode away from her. Her picture still hangs in Holland House, a magnificent masterpiece of Reynolds, a canvas worthy of Titian. She looks from the castle window, holding a bird in her hand, at black-eyed young Charles Fox, her nephew. The royal bird flew away from lovely Sarah. She had to figure as bridemaid at her little Mecklenburg rival's wedding, and died in our own time a quiet old lady, who had become the mother of the heroic Napiers.

They say the little princess who had written the fine letters about the horrors of war—a beautiful letter, without a single blot, for which she was to be rewarded, like the heroine of the old spelling book story—was at play one day with some of her young companions in the gardens of Strelitz, and that the young ladies' conversation was, strange to say, about husbands. "Who will take such a poor little princess as me?" Charlotte said to her friend Ida Von Bulow, and at that very moment the postman's horn sounded, and Ida said, "Princess, there is the sweetheart." As she said, so it actually turned out. The postman brought letters from the splendid young King of England, who said, "Princess, because you have written such a beautiful letter, which does credit to your head and heart, come and be Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and the true wife of your most obedient servant, George." So she jumped for joy, and went up stairs and packed all her little trunks, and set off straightway for her kingdom in a beautiful yacht, with a harpischord on board for her to play upon, and around her a beautiful fleet, all covered with flags and streamers, and the distinguished Madame Auerbach complimented her with an ode, a translation of which may be read in the *Gentleman's Magazine* to the present day:—

"Her gallant navy through the main
Now cleaves its liquid way.
There to their queen a chosen train
Of nymphs do reverence pay.

"Europa, when conveyed by Jove
To Crete's distinguished shore,
Greater attention scarce could prove,
Or be respected more."

They met, and they were married, and for years they led the happiest, simplest lives sure ever led by married couple. It is said the king winced when he first saw his homely little bride; but, however that may be, he was a true and faithful husband to her, as she was a faithful and loving wife. They had the simplest pleasures—the very mildest and simplest—little country dances, to which a dozen couple were invited, and where the honest king would stand up and dance for three hours at a time to one tune; after which delicious excitement they would go to bed without any supper (the court people grumbling sadly at that absence of supper), and get up quite early the next morning, and perhaps the next night have another dance; or the queen would play on the spinet—she played pretty well, Haydn said—or the king would read to her a paper out of the *Spectator*, or perhaps one of Ogden's sermons. O Arcadia! what a life it must have been! There used to be Sunday drawing-rooms at court; but the young king stopped these, as he stopped all that godless gambling whereof we have made mention. Not that George was averse to any innocent pleasures, or pleasures which he thought innocent. He was a patron of the arts, after his fashion; kind and gracious to the artists whom he favored, and respectful to their calling. He wanted once to establish an Order of Minerva for literary and scientific characters: the knights were to take rank after the knights of the Bath, and to sport a straw-colored ribbon and a star of sixteen points. But there was such a row among the *literati* as to the persons who should be appointed, that the plan was given up, and Minerva and her star never came down among us.

He objected to painting St. Paul's as Popish practice; accordingly, the most clumsy heathen sculptures decorate the edifice at present. It is fortunate that the paintings, too, were spared, for painting and drawing were wofully unsound at the close of the last century; and it is far better for our eyes to contemplate whitewash (when we turn them away from the clergyman) than to look at Opie's pitchy canvases, or Fuseli's livid monsters. And yet there is one day in the year—a day when old George loved with all his heart to attend it—when I think St. Paul's presents the noblest sight in the whole world; when five thousand charity children, with cheeks like nosegays, and sweet fresh voices, sing the hymn which makes every heart thrill with praise and happiness. I have seen a hundred grand sights in the world—coronations, Parisian splendors, Crystal Palace openings, Pope's chapels with their processions of long-tailed cardinals and quavering choirs of fat soprani—but think in all Christendom there is no such sight as Charity Children's Day. *Non Angli, sed angeli.* As one looks at that beautiful multitude of innocents, as the first note strikes, indeed one may almost fancy that cherubs are singing.

Of church music the king was always very fond, showing skill in it both as a critic and a performer. Many stories, mirthful and affecting, are told of his behavior at the concerts which he ordered. When he was blind and ill, he chose the music for the Ancient Concerts once, and the music and words which he selected were from *Samson Agonistes*, and all had reference to his blindness, his captivity, and his affliction. He would beat time with his music-roll as they sang the anthem in the Chapel Royal. If the page below was talkative or inattentive, down would come the music-roll on young scapegrace's powdered head. The theatre was always his delight. His bishops and clergy used to attend, thinking it no shame to appear where that good man was seen. He is said not to have cared for Shakespeare or tragedy much; farces and pantomimes were his joy; and especially when clown swallowed a carrot or a string of sausages, he would laugh so outrageously that the lovely princess by his side would have to say, "My gracious monarch, do compose yourself." But he continued to laugh, at the very smallest farces, as long as his poor wits were left him.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

—Scientific men say that there should be some iron in food, so that electricity can invigorate the system. To have the iron enter the soul is not so bad after all.

—No less than one hundred newspapers have been started and perished in the District of Columbia since the seat of government was established at Washington.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

In Wilmington, Del., by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
7 18 tuths8t NEW YORK.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuths? STATE TREASURER.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10,2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 14

7 3'10s---SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
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1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

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LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 16 tuths 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE Estate of JAMES D. WOOD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them to
SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator,
No. 128 GREENWICH Street.
Or his Attorney HENRY M. DECHERT,
6 18 tuel* No. 220 South FIFTH Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
H. WARNER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 8 1 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 20] SOLID SILVER WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. F. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.
All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.
Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.
JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 617 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, see our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

'AMERICANISMS" IN SHAKESPEARE

Words Obsolete in England in Use in America.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

It is well known that many words and expressions have been preserved, and are yet in common use in America, which have become obsolete in England, or continue to be used there only in certain localities. Such obsolete words and expressions, whenever they occur in Shakespeare, are, of course, understood at first sight by the American reader; while, to make them intelligible to the English reader, they appear to require notes (often fortified with learning) by English editors. For the sake of brevity these may be termed *Shakespeare's Americanisms!* even though he happened to make use of them a few years before the first English settlements in America.

Of this class of words (1.) *chare* is a familiar and often-quoted example, and it is used twice by Cleopatra. If, as is likely, it was pronounced in Shakespeare's time with the third sound of *a*, *chaver*, then the change to *chore* would easily follow; and in this form the word is in daily use in farmers' families in most of the Northern States.

(2.) *Thills*, for the shafts of a wagon; as "thill-horse," for the shaft or wheel-horse; also, *fills*, with the same meaning, as:—"An you draw backward we'll put you i' the fills."—*Troilus and Cressida*, III, 2.

(3.) "I think thee now some common customer."—*All's Well*, V, 3.—Customer properly means one who buys or trades; but in American slang we often hear, "loose customer," "hard customer," slippery customer," "rough customer," etc.

(4.) "My cake is dough."—*Taming the Shrew*, V, 1. And "Our cake is dough on both sides."—*Taming the Shrew*, I, 1.—One English editor remarks:—"This is an obsolete proverb, and its meaning is not now easily explained." But among people in this country who are in the habit of using proverbial expressions, there is not one more frequent and familiar; and it is well understood by all classes to signify "a loss of hope," disappointment, or the failure of some plans or expectations.

(5.) "*Placket*" and "placket-hole" are yet somewhat used in America; for I chanced not long ago to hear a lady giving some directions to her maid about "the placket-hole in her dress." My near relationship permitted me to ask an explanation. I was told that it was "the slit or opening in the upper part of the skirt, when it is made separate from the waist or body, for convenience in putting on or off." Three-quarters of a century ago there was much discussion among the editors and commentators of Shakespeare about the true and practical signification of this so frequently used word in Shakespeare. But the fact just stated goes to prove that Steevens (Dr. Johnson's friend) was right, as I suspect he pretty generally was, when in earnest in discussing any mooted Shakespearian question.

(6.) "——An envious *sliver*."—*Hamlet*, IV, 7. "*Sliver'd* in the moon's eclipse."—*Macbeth*, IV, 1. "——Will sliver and disbranch."—*Lear*, IV, 2. The word "sliver" is yet known and used in America for a small splinter of wood.

(7.) "*Afeard*" for afraid, fearful, or apprehensive. This word occurs some thirty times in Shakespeare's plays (see Mrs. Clarke's "Concordance"), and is there generally used by persons of high station. At the present day in this country it is often heard among uneducated persons of English descent.

(8.) "*Flaw*," for a puff of wind or a sudden gust, occurs some half-a-dozen times, and is duly explained each time by one of the best English editors—Singar; yet no cognate word is better understood in this country, nor oftener used, especially by those living near the seaboard or on our great lakes and rivers.

(9.) "I cannot tell," is a phrase in vulgar use here with old people; and implies a puzzled feeling, or a state of stupid doubt or perplexity. It is explained in this sense by the English editor just named—as, "I know not what to think of it."

(10.) "Base *tyke*;" "Bobtail *tyke*." Tyke evidently meant a cur dog when Shakespeare wrote. I distinctly recollect that in my early years one of our native "help" was wont to call any one she was angry with "you ugly tyke."

(11.) "—— Slyly finger'd from the *leck*."—3 *Henry VI*, V, 1.—A similar use of the word "deck" for a pack of playing-cards is common at the present day throughout the Western and Southern States.

(12.) "*Fetchy* and wayward was thy infancy." *Richard III*, IV, 4.—This word is also to be found in two or three other passages in Shakespeare, and always applied to infancy, as peevish, fretful, and difficult to please. We now hear it used not only of children, but as often applied to grown people.

(13.) "Thou crusty *batch* of nature."—The word "crusty" is now more used in England than here, to mean cross or ill-tempered. The word "batch" is borrowed from the baker's shop, and is still used as a popular figure of speech in America, generally in a derisive sense, the same as in Shakespeare's text; and, when applied to persons, means that all are equally bad and contemptible.

(14.) "There is not a *whittle* in the unruly camp"—*Timon*, V, 2.—I do not know that we now ever hear a pocket-knife called a "whittle;" but the practice of whittling is spoken of as an American characteristic. Hence the proverbial saying applied to a scheming but unsuccessful person:—"Always a-whittling, but never making nothing."

(15.) To *quit*, in the sense of to make even; and, also, to revenge. This word is so constantly used with both these significations, that American readers must wonder a little to see it explained by an English editor, and we therefore infer that it must be going out of use there.

(16.) "—— When I cried, *Ho!* Like boys unto a *muss*." *Antony and Cleopatra*, III, 2. *Muss* is a familiar word to Americans, as meaning a slight brawl or disturbance.

(17.) "—— We first survey the *plot*," "—— Fight for a *plot*, whereon the numbers ——." The word "plot" is probably oftener used with us than any other term to signify a building site, or any small parcel of land.

(18.) "Moreover, puddings and *flapjacks*" were promised by the kind-hearted fishermen to the shipwrecked "Prince Pericles." "Flapjacks" are those broad, thin, and extemporaneously prepared cakes now called pancakes, and consecrated in Old England to Shrove Tuesday, but which are yet known in New England by their Shakespearian name.

(19.) "Thee I'll *rake up*."—*Lear*, IV, 6. "Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd*."—*Merry Wives*, V, 5. To "rake up" simply meant to cover over lightly or hastily with earth or ashes. To "rake up the fire"—*couvre feu*, and hence *curfew*—will soon become obselete all the world over; and with it, perhaps, the sacred word "hearth." It was, no doubt, as common as any household word in Shakespeare's time, when wood was probably the only fuel used inland, and a "sea-coal fire" only known to people of the seaport towns. Thirty years ago, in this country, before the era of stoves, friction matches, anthracite coal, and hot-air furnaces, the last duty in every farm-house and kitchen, before going to bed, was "to rake up the fire," by covering the burning brands with ashes, to preserve them for lighting a fire the next morning. And servants were liable to reproof for neglect of this duty the same as in England (see *Merry Wives of Windsor*), as it was not only unsafe, but made it necessary to run to the neighbors in the morning to fetch live coals."*

(20.) "But with a longer *tether* may he walk."—To explain the meaning of the word "tether" to any American reader would be quite superfluous.

(21.) "Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure;" and "On the false trail they cry."—It will be a long while—generations or even centuries, perhaps—before the word "trail" ceases to be used by Americans; but even now it seems that English readers of Shakespeare require to have its meaning explained to them.

(22.) "We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antic."—To "fadge" continues to be used in America as a somewhat vulgar synonym for to answer the purpose, to succeed, or to work well.

This probably does not include all of the Americanisms, as I have ventured to term them, to be found in Shakespeare's plays, as I have only just noted such as attracted my attention while occupied with a much more important and agreeable task.

There are not only words, but also things and facts to be found in Shakespeare which have become obsolete and nearly forgotten in England, but which we Americans have preserved and can readily understand at the present day. There are, indeed, many passages in Shakespeare reminding us that, at the time he wrote, England was comparatively a new country as America is at the present day. Thus, "Macbeth" says:—

"The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear
Shall never *sagg* with doubt, nor *shake* with fear."

This truly sublime figure of speech comes from a homely source, being suggested by the necessary and almost exclusive use of timber as a building material in a new country, not only for houses, but especially for bridges, as happens to be the case in America at the present day. A piece of timber will "sagg" from the gradual effect of weight or pressure upon it; but it "shakes" or vibrates from the application of some sudden and transient force. And this is also the different operation of *doubt* and *fear* on the mind. The first is a slow and lasting change, while the latter is only a momentary impression.

Again, "Duncan's" horses are said to have—

"Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience ——"

This was doubtless what is known in America by the Mexican word "stampede"—a sort of panic which, from some cause, generally unknown, seizes upon horses and (more rarely) other domestic animals. It is probably unknown in England at the present day, and only happens in parts of this country comparatively thinly inhabited—as the far West and some Southern districts. The same phenomenon is referred to where "Glendower" says:—

"The goats ran from the mountains, and the
herds
Were strangely clamorous to the frighted fields."

Again, of "Duncan's" horses:—

"'Tis said they ate each other."

This language, used of horses, sounds like a poetical exaggeration. Yet it happens to be true that horses, when loose and engaged in deadly conflict with each other, only use their teeth, and aim to get at one another's throats, but never use their heels. They kick only when quarrelling, or when they are tied or hampered in some way.

For the confirmation of this last statement I have the authority of the colonel of one of our (regular) cavalry regiments, who was himself brought up on a horse-raising farm in Virginia, and who has since had thirty years' experience in United States frontier service.

C. W. S.

* We are here reminded that much of the material for poetry is likely to be destroyed by the changes rapidly going on in the customs and appliances of our domestic and every-day life. Twenty years hence, when cast-iron cooking ranges have wholly displaced the old massive brick ovens, this couplet may require explanation:—

"And crickets sing at the oven's mouth,
As the blither for their drouth."
—*Pericles*, Act III. Gower.

For then, probably, no one will hear and few remember ever to have heard this evening music, once familiar in every home. In like manner, and for the same reason, it may happen, after steel pens have been in use a century longer, a note by some future editor of Byron may be needed to explain what he meant by his apostrophe to his "grey goose quill."

The Rothschilds and the Pope.

For fifteen centuries the Jews have been cursed by the Pope and persecuted by the Roman Church. There is no more revolting chapter of horrors in history than that of the treatment of the Jews at the hands of the Pontiffs. In all lands where the Roman religion is dominant, the children of Israel have been treated with barbaric rigor—allowed few privileges, denied all rights, looked upon as a people accursed of God, and set apart by divine ordination to be trampled upon by the Church.

In Rome, at the present day, the Jews are confined to the Ghetto; they are not allowed to set up a shop in any other part of the city without a permit; they can engage only in certain trades, that are compelled to pay enormous taxes into the Papal Treasury; they are subject to a stringent code of laws established by the Pope for their especial government; they are imprisoned and fined for the most trivial offenses. They cannot own any real estate in the city; cannot build, tear down, or remodel any dwelling, or change their place of business, without Papal permission. They are in abject slavery, with no rights whatever, and entitled to no privileges, and receive none, except upon the gracious condescension of the Pope.

In former times they were unmercifully whipped, and compelled to listen once a week to the Christian doctrine of the priests. But time is bringing changes. The Pope is in want of money, and the house of the red shield has money to lend on good security. The house is always ready to accommodate Governments. Italy wants money, so she sells her fine system of railroads to the Rothschilds. The Pope wants money, so he sends his Nuncio to the wealthy house of the despised race, offers them security on the property of the Church, the Campagna, and receives ten million dollars to maintain his army and imperial state. That was in 1865.

A year passes, and the Pontifical expenditures are five millions more than the income, and the deficit is made up by the Rothschilds, who take a second security at a higher rate of interest. Another year is passed, and there is a third annual vacuum in the Papal treasury of six millions, which will quite likely be filled by the same house. The firm can do it with ease. When will the Pope redeem his loan at the rate he is going? Never! Meanwhile the day is not far distant when these representatives of a persecuted race will have all the available property of the Church in their possession. Surely time works wonders.

A COSTLY NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.—The Greenville (S. C.) *Enterprise* comes to us with a $1000 Confederate bond wrapped around it. —*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

—A California railroad has paid $1000 for refusing a passenger's fare in greenbacks, and putting the tenderer of legal-tender out of the cars.

—History repeats itself, it is said, and so it does, for the world has once been waiting for the Judgment of Paris.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 19

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

R. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent. 7 1 3m

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 24 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $2·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 1m Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2·25
	(2d class, 1·80
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.	
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.	
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.	
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.	
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.	

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:20 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, from Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9:00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12:25 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7:18 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express. Due 7:05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6:30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10:07 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8:25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 24 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:22 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 8 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11¼ A. M. 2, 5½, 6, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
3

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5:15 P. M.
Mail	4:40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:08 A. M.
Accommodation	5:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations leaves Vine street, 3:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson, 6:28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at 10:15 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1:00 P. M., 6:15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7:00 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 623 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 623 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.
6 24 1f

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slating on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wil

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Our Principal Institutions of Learning.

Sketches of Hamilton College, University of Virginia, Amherst College, Kenyon College, Wesleyan University, and University of the City of New York.

We again resume the subject of our leading Colleges, with sketches of the following prominent institutions:—

Hamilton College,

located at Clipton, in the State of New York, dates back to the year 1812, when its charter was obtained. Its origin was due to the generosity of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Princeton, who labored for more than forty years as a missionary among the Oneida Indians. Through his influence the "Hamilton Oneida Academy" was incorporated in 1793, the institution receiving from him a grant of several hundred acres of land. For eighteen years this academy was in a very flourishing condition, and then the people of the neighborhood demanding the establishment of an institution of a higher grade, it was erected into a college. The first President was the Rev. Azel Backus, D.D., who held the position from 1812 to 1816. An interesting anecdote is related of him. On one occasion, in a thanksgiving sermon, preached at Bethlehem, Conn., during the Administration of Jefferson, he reviewed the political tendencies of the day with such severity that he was subjected to a civil prosecution. While being escorted to Hartford for trial, the horse which he drove took such rapid strides that the Sheriff, who was riding behind and scarcely able to keep his prisoner within sight, exclaimed, "Why, Doctor Backus, you ride as if the very devil were after you." "And so he is!" responded the Doctor, without turning his head.

The first class, consisting of only two members, graduated in 1814. In 1816 the number had increased to 17. The Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., was President from 1817 to 1833, during which period the fortunes of the College were very fluctuating. The class of 1823 contained 33 members; but in 1829 and 1830 there were no graduates, owing to a long and bitter quarrel between the President and a portion of the trustees, arising from a case of discipline. In 1829 there were but nine students in all the classes, and the treasury was entirely empty.

From 1833 to 1835 the Rev. Sereno Edwards Dwight, D. D., occupied the presidency, his administration being distinguished for a successful effort at increasing the endowment of the institution by a subscription of $50,000. The succeeding Presidents have been the Rev. Joseph Penney, D. D., a distinguished Irish scholar, from 1835 to 1839; the Rev. Simeon North, D. D., LL.D., from 1839 to 1858; and the Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher, D. D., from 1858 to 1866. The presidential chair of the institution is now unoccupied.

In 1837 a Law Department was founded, through the liberality of the Hon. William Hale Maynard, who bequeathed $20,000 for that purpose. This was very flourishing at one time, under the instruction of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, now of the Columbia College Law School, who held the professorship from 1846 to 1858, but at present it is not in a very prosperous condition. About the time of this bequest the College received a further endowment of $15,000 from the Hon. S. Newton Dexter, of Whitesboro, and within a few years past it has received over $100,000 from various sources. The College and Society libraries contain 12,000 volumes, in addition to which the late William Curtis Noyes, of New York city, bequeathed it his valuable Law Library of 5000 volumes. There is also connected with the institution one of the finest and best furnished Astronomical Observatories in the United States, at which six new asteriods have been discovered within the past six years, the last one only a few weeks since.

The largest graduating classes of the College have been those of 1848, with 47 members, and 1851, with 40 members. The general catalogue issued in 1859 contained the names of 992 regular graduates, of whom all but 117 were then living. The Law Department had up to that time graduated 36 students. During the past two years the number of students in attendance has been as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	43	51
Juniors	49	42
Sophomores	56	50
Freshmen	50	50
Totals	198	194

The Annual Commencement took place on Thursday, July 18.

The University of Virginia

is located in the county of Albemarle, about a mile and a half west of the mountain village of Charlottesville, and only four miles from the tomb of Jefferson, at Monticello. The surroundings of the institution are exceedingly romantic and beautiful. The plan of the University was devised by Thomas Jefferson, who devoted all his energies towards forwarding its best interests up to the time of his death. His last years were devoted to this task with much enthusiasm, and as an evidence of the fact that he considered it one of his chief claims on the gratitude of posterity, he left among his papers an epitaph, prepared by himself, in the following words:—

"Here lies buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

Desiring to escape the abuses of the old college system of the country, and the merely artificial routine which embarrassed its usefulness, Jefferson modelled the new University on an entirely different plan, and that his project might have a fair opportunity for achieving success on its merits, five of the eight original professors were called from abroad.

The act of the Legislature establishing the University was passed on the 25th of January, 1819, and the institution went into operation on the 7th of March, 1825. Among the original corps of Professors were one of Anatomy and Medicine, and another of Law. The Medical Department proper was organized in 1827, with three Professors, the number having since then been increased to five. The degree of "Bachelor of Laws" was conferred as early as 1829; but in 1851 the Law Department was reorganized by the appointment of an adjunct Professor, who was raised to a full Professorship in 1854.

The University is a Government institution, under the control and patronage of the State, by which its buildings were erected, and from by which it has been in the receipt of an annuity of $15,000. This annuity has of late years been subject to a charge of $4000 or $5000 for the gratuitous education, boarding, and lodging of thirty-three State students. Its other resources are the rents of the dormitories and hotels, the matriculation fees, and the surplus fees received by the Professors, after deducting a maximum allowance of $2000 to each. In addition to this the Professors are in the receipt of an annual salary of $1000 each. The institution is under the special government of a Rector and Board of Visitors, to whom are confided the enactment of its statutes and the regulation of its finances. Thomas Jefferson held the position of Rector from 1819 to his death, in 1826, when he was succeeded by James Madison, who retained the office till 1834. The present incumbent is the Hon. B. Johnson Barbour. Contrary to the usual custom of the country, there is no permanent President of the University, the duties of this office being performed by the Chairman of the Faculty, who was elected annually by the Faculty, until 1828, since which time the selection has been made by the Board of Visitors. The Hon. George Tucker, for some time a member of Congress from Virginia, and first Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, was Chairman of the Faculty from 1825 to 1826, when he was succeeded by Robley Dunglison, M. D., a distinguished English physician, who was the first Professor of Medicine in the University. He retained the position only one year at that time, but at a subsequent period held it for two years in succession. Professor Tucker was also twice reelected, and up to the present time the position has been filled by twelve different Professors. S. Maupin, M. D., who was appointed to the chair of Chemistry in 1853, was elected Chairman in 1854, and still retains the position.

Another peculiarity of the institution is the entire abrogation of the regular college curriculum. Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors are unknown. On the establishment of the University it was divided into eight different schools, to each of which was assigned a particular branch of learning and one Professor. The number of schools has since been largely increased, there being at present nine in the Academic Department, two in the Law Department, and five in the Medical Department. In addition to the regular Professors, most of whom have one or more assistants at present, a system similar to that of the private tutorships of the English Universities has been introduced, the Faculty having authority to license persons, of suitable attainments, character, and habits, to give private instruction in aid of the public teachings in any of the Schools of the University. These Licentiates are not at liberty, without special leave of the Faculty, to receive pupils who are not members of the school or schools for which they are licensed, nor to give instruction on subjects not embraced in the plan of the same; and their employment is at the option of the student, the compensation being a matter of private arrangement. The number of Licentiates at present is four.

The regular four years' course having been discarded, the student is at liberty to make his own choice of studies, by entering such schools as he may select. He is required to belong to three schools at the same time, unless he has the special permission of the Faculty to enter a less number. In the early days of the University the degree of "Bachelor of Arts" was unknown. When a student had acquired an accurate and extensive knowledge of the subjects taught in any particular school, he was declared a "Graduate" of that school, the degree being conferred in the name of the whole Faculty, and by a majority vote. The first occasion on which this novel honor was conferred was in 1828, when six students were declared graduates, one of the number being the Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter. In 1828 the degree of "Master of Arts" was established, and was thereafter conferred on such of the students as had become graduates of all the schools. In 1848 the degree of "Bachelor of Arts" was established, and is now conferred on such students as have become graduates of any two of the literary schools and any two of the scientific schools, and have, moreover, attained distinction in the junior classes of the remaining schools. The degrees of "Bachelor of Laws" and "Doctor of Medicine" have been regularly conferred since the establishment of the departments.

In consequence of the peculiar organization of the institution, and the rigidity of its examinations, its graduates have been fewer in number, in proportion to the number of students in attendance, than in any college in the country. The last general catalogue published contained the names of those graduating previous to and including 1858. The degree of "Master of Arts" was first conferred in 1832, there being but one candidate for the honor. In 1833 the number increased to five, and since then has fluctuated between one and ten. The total number up to 1858 was 117. In 1849 two students were declared "Bachelors of Arts," of whom there were 31 previous to 1858. The first graduates of the Law School were in 1829, and 2 in number. In 1830 there were 10. The number has since fluctuated between 1 and 26, the largest class being that of 1841, when the latter number were graduated. The whole number previous to 1858 was 247. In 1828 there were three graduates in the Medical Department. The graduating class of 1850 contained 28 members, the number before and since fluctuating below that point, and attaining a total of 351.

The outbreak of the Rebellion found the University of Virginia one of the most prosperous and popular institutions of learning in the country. During the progress of the war its prosperity was greatly checked, although, as we believe, its exercises were at no time entirely suspended. In the following statement the number of students in attendance on the various departments during the past six years is shown:—

Year.	Students.	Year.	Students.
1861-62	66	1864-65	55
1862-63	46	1865-66	258
1863-64	50	1866-67	490

From this it will be seen that its former prosperity is again returning. Of the students in attendance during the past year 219 were from Virginia, 39 from Maryland, 36 from Tennessee, 33 from Alabama, 31 from Georgia, 24 from North Carolina, 18 from Mississippi, 15 from West Virginia, 67 from other Southern States, 3 from New York, 2 from the District of Columbia, and 1 from Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Nevada, each.

The library of the University, which was originally selected and arranged by Thomas Jefferson; and has since been enlarged by purchases and donations, now contains about 35,000 volumes. The Annual Commencement, called "Public Day," occurred on the 27th of June.

Amherst College,

located at Amherst, Mass., originated in an academy which was established there in the year 1812, and of which the great lexicographer, Noah Webster, was a prominent promoter. Better facilities for the education of young men for the Presbyterian ministry being required, the institution was erected into a College in 1821, although the charter was not obtained until 1825. At this time, it was proposed to remove Williams College to the banks of the Connecticut river, and a union between the two institutions was discussed. Williams College, however, was permitted to remain at its old location in Williamstown; but in 1821 the Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D., resigned the Presidency and accepted that of the new institution at Amherst, which he had greatly favored from the first. On Dr. Moore's death, in 1823, the Rev. Herman Humphrey was elected President. He was succeeded, in 1845, by the Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D., who retained the position until 1854, imparting much celebrity to the College by his great acquirements and national reputation. Since 1854 the Presidency has been filled by the Rev. William A. Stearns, D. D. LL. D.

The first class, 3 in number, graduated in 1822. In 1824 there were 20 graduates; in 1825, 25; and 1826, 30. The class of 1831 contained 60 members, and that of 1865 had 62. During the interval between these dates, the number of graduates fluctuated between 25 and 57. The degree of "Bachelor of Science" was first conferred in 1854. The whole number of graduates, including those of 1867, has been 1730, of whom 331 are deceased and 1399 still living. The number of students in attendance during the past two years has been as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	49	54
Juniors	44	51
Sophomores	62	44
Freshmen	70	54
Totals	225	203

The annual commencement occurred on Thursday, July 11th. Three members of the graduating class were Pennsylvanians, two of whom, Frederick William March and Daniel S. Smart, are residents of Philadelphia.

Sixteen members of the graduating class of this year will devote themselves to the Christian ministry, and four to the foreign missionary work. The College has a large charitable fund, from the proceeds of which the expenses of a large number of students preparing for the ministry are paid. Amherst has always been celebrated for the number of clergymen educated within its walls. Of the 1730 students which have been graduated since its foundation, 771 have gone into the pulpit at home and abroad.

Since the connection of Dr. Hitchcock with Amherst, it has also been noted as a seat of natural science, and the Cabinet of Meteorites belonging to Professor Charles U. Sheppard is equalled in size and value only by the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna. The libraries connected with the College contain about 30,000 volumes. During the past few years the endowment of the institution has been increased by over $100,000.

Kenyon College,

located at Gambier, Ohio, originated in 1826, in the exertions of the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, the celebrated Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, and one of the foremost promoters of education in the United States. In 1823, five years after his election to the episcopacy, he proceeded to Europe to solicit funds for the establishment of a theological school in the West. He met with much opposition from the friends of the General Theological Seminary of the denomination in the city of New York, and was greatly discouraged by his brother bishops. His success in England, at first, was poor; but being provided with letters from Henry Clay, he finally obtained influential friends in Lord Gambier and Lord Kenyon, and after a few months' absence returned to this country with about $20,000. The seminary was soon started, the Bishop receiving the first students in his own house at Worthington. A domain of eight thousand acres was then purchased, and a small cabin erected on the hill where the college now stands. The buildings were commenced, the necessary money being raised by the Bishop, on a tour to the East. A difficulty afterwards arose between the Bishop and the Professors, concerning the powers of the former, as *ex-officio* President, which was carried into the Diocesan Convention of 1831, when a report endorsing the Professors passed unanimously. Bishop Chase thereupon resigned, removed to Michigan, and subsequently to Illinois, of which he became the first Episcopal Bishop, as he had previously been first Bishop of Ohio. In 1839 he established another institution known as Jubilee College, first visiting England to obtain the necessary funds for the undertaking.

By the exertions of Bishop Chase, the College and Seminary were placed on a firm basis, and although the number of students in attendance has not been very large, the institution has always held a prominent place in the denomination to which it belongs. During the past few years its endowment has been increased by the addition of over $100,000, which was raised through the exertions of Assistant Bishop Bedell. The buildings occupied by the College are large and handsome, and the libraries contain over 15,000 volumes. The number of students in attendance last year was 95, of whom 14 were Theological students, 10 Seniors, 18 Juniors, 26 Sophomores, 25 Freshmen, and 2 pursuing a partial course. The last annual commencement occurred on Thursday, July 18. The Rev. James Kent Stone, who had held the Professorship of Latin for four years previously, has recently accepted the Presidency of the College, succeeding in that capacity the Rev. Charles Short.

Wesleyan University,

one of the leading colleges of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is located at Middletown, Connecticut. The principal buildings now occupied by it had been in use since 1824 by Captain Alden Partridge's "American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy," which was removed to Norwich, Vermont, in 1829. The Methodists were at that time projecting the establishment of a college in one of the Eastern States, several towns contesting for its location by offers of land and money. The free gift of the buildings at Middletown was accepted, coupled with the condition that $40,000 in addition should be raised by the friends of the project, as an endowment. The required amount was soon secured, and the institution having been chartered in May, 1831, was opened for the reception of students the same year, under the Presidency of the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D., a popular divine, who retained the position until his death in 1839. Dr. Fisk's successors, who were among the most eminent Methodist clergymen and scholars in the country, have been as follows:—Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D., from 1839 to 1841; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., from 1841 to 1842; Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D., again, from 1842 until his death in 1851; Augustus W. Smith, LL. D., from 1852 till his resignation in 1857, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D.

The first class, which numbered 6 members, graduated in 1833. The class of 1838 contained 30 members; that of 1841, 33; and that of 1842, 37. Since then the classes have averaged about 30 members, the largest, those of 1860 and 1863, containing 39 each. The whole number of regular graduates, including those of 1867, has been 857, of whom all but about 100 are still living. The number of students in attendance during the past two years has been as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	17	16
Juniors	24	27
Sophomores	45	35
Freshmen	45	43
Totals	131	121

The annual commencement took place on Thursday last, July 18.

During the Presidency of Dr. Olin, the endowment was considerably increased, and by 1862 it had amounted to $150,000. This was increased by the centenary offerings of last year to $250,000, and during the present year a still further increase has been received, as well as the donation of funds for the erection of a new chapel and library building, and the increase of the cabinets and libraries. The latter contain about 14,000 volumes. Among the most generous benefactors of the institution is Mr. Rich, of Boston, whose contributions for all purposes have amounted to about $100,000.

When the University was first organized, Dr. Fisk endeavored to abandon the time-honored system of college classes, by introducing a system somewhat similar to that prevailing in the University of Virginia, Washington College, and other Southern institutions. Without reference to the time spent in the college, as soon as the student could pass the required examination he was admitted to his degree. This system was gradually abandoned, and the four regular college classes restored; but the student who prefers to omit the classics can still do so, receiving on his graduation the degree of "Bachelor of Science." Wesleyan University has been noted for the great number of teachers which it has educated, and of the 824 students who had graduated previous to 1867, at least 453 had entered the ministry, a larger number in proportion than even Amherst can boast of. Among its graduates are numbered nineteen Presidents of Colleges.

The University of the City of New York

originated in the exertions of a few gentlemen of the metropolis, prominent among whom were the Rev. J. M. Mathews, afterwards Chancellor of the institution, and the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright. A pamphlet embodying an outline of the projected University was read at a meeting of the friends of education, held on the 6th of January, 1830. In 1831 the charter was obtained, by which it was provided that the government of the institution should be confided to a council of thirty-two members, chosen by the stockholders, with the addition of the Mayor of New York, and four members of the Common Council. In 1832 the institution was opened in rooms in Clinton Hall, with 7 professors and 42 students. In 1833 the first class of 3 members was graduated. In the same year the permanent College building was commenced, on Washington square, and a portion of it was ready for occupancy in 1836.

The first Chancellor of the University was the Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D., for many years one of the most prominent ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York city. He had been one of the original projectors of the institution, and devoted all his energies to building it up. Dr. Mathews was succeeded in 1839 by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., who held the position till 1850, when he resigned, to accept the Presidency of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J. The Chancellorship remained vacant until 1852, when the present incumbent, the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL.D., was elected to the position. Among the early Professors of the University were the Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., the present Episcopal Bishop of Ohio; the Rev. Henry Vethake, LL. D., subsequently Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D., the late Chancellor of the University of Michigan; Samuel F. B. Morse, LL. D., who made his celebrated experiments with the electric telegraph during his connection with that institution; Taylor Lewis, LL. D., now of Union College; and the celebrated physician, Dr. Valentine Mott; while at present it numbers among its corps of instructors the eminent chemist and metaphysician, Dr. John W. Draper. In addition to these, several of the most popular and scholarly instructors in other colleges commenced their career in connection with this institution.

The first class in the Academic Department, as already stated, graduated in 1833, and consisted of only 3 members. In 1834 the number had increased to 9, and in 1836 to 26. Since then the classes have averaged about 25, although several have risen above 30, and one, that of 1844, to 39. Since 1843, diplomas have been granted to students in special courses. The degree of "Bachelor of Science" was first conferred in 1857, and that of "Civil Engineer" in 1862. The general catalogue of 1863 gives the names of 661 graduates of the Academic Department, all of whom were then living except 65.

The Medical Department of the University now ranks as one of the first in the United States. The first class, consisting of 51 members, was graduated in 1842. In 1843 there were 65 graduates; in 1844, 92; and in 1845, 120. In 1846 there were 131 graduates; in 1848, 133; in 1849, 147; in 1858, 127; in 1859, 128; in 1860, 138; and in 1861, 129—the largest classes which have ever been graduated in this country. The general catalogue of 1863 gives the names of 2363 graduates from the Medical School.

The first class in the Law School graduated in 1859, and numbered 8 members. In 1861 there were 34 graduates; and previous to 1863, the whole number was 111. From the first establishment of the University until 1863, the whole number of its graduates, therefore, amounted to 3135. During the past two years, the attendance upon the Academic Department has been as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	17	21
Juniors	14	19
Sophomores	16	29
Freshmen	14—61	16—85
Civil Engineering	8	11
Chemistry	20	14
Special Courses	16	11
School of Art	—44	9—45
Totals	105	130

The medical students of 1865-66 numbered 292, and of 1866-67, 260. In 1865-66 there were 25 law students, but the number for the past year we have not ascertained. The total number in attendance on the institution in 1865-66 was therefore 447, and in 1866-67 about 400. The annual commencement was held on Thursday, June 20.

[In a few days we shall resume this subject, with sketches of the prominent colleges which followed the above in the order of their establishment.]

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